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Roll 37

DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SHANGHAI, 1847-1906

Volume 37

January 4, 1886 - February 24, 1887

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Washington: 1947

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "37 / Shanghai / January 4, 1886 / February 24, 1887 / Department / of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular officials at Shanghai, China, between January 4, 1886, and February 24, 1887. The contents are registered on Roll 1 of the microcopy.

The volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group No. 59, General Records of the Department of State. It is volume 37 of a series generally referred to as Consular Despatches, Shanghai.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 18 1886
RECEIVED

16881
R296 B.

No. 164] January 4 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers & Selg Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject: Acknowledgement.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 164

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 4th, 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Acnstant, Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions numbered 46, dated November 5th, and 47, dated November 20th last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. G. Smithers

Acting Consul General.

615

ack J. R. Apr 31/86

A. H. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 18 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 165] January 13 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers & Ctg Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:— Rent of Consulate Grounds

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 165

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 13' 1886

Hon. Jas D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

With further reference to the Departments No. 46 of the 5th of November last, relative to the rent of these Consular premises which was received upon the day of the expiry of the lease – 31st ultimo. I immediately communicated with the agents, informing them that my instructions were to secure other quarters in case the present appropriation could not be accepted.

The owner of the property resides in London and the agents are now in communication with him and thus the matter is in abeyance until

until he gives definite instruction.

If the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1887 were increased the owner might be satisfied to allow us to continue until the expiry of the present appropriation, but if there is no prospect of such an event and he requests us to vacate, the situation would be embarassing as it is simply impossible to find another building with the necessary accomodation, that can be had for the amount now allowed.

The Germans have recently completed their Consulate General close to us which has been built on a magnificent scale,

and

and is but in harmony with their increasing trade with China.

It would be detrimental to American trade interests to surrender prestige by occupying inferior consular premises, remote from the river and I sincerely hope for the good of our interests in the East that the Department will be able to bring about the needed appropriation for rent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient Servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General.

I think this case was referred to the Navy & that the Consuls action was approved - if so tell the Cons Gen.
D'Clair

No. 166] January 27 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Actg Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:- Hospital dues charged by the U.S. Consul at Manila.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Messrs Morris and Company of Shanghai, agents of the Barkentine "Almatia" of San Francisco state the master of said vessel was charged $ 696 77/100 for hospital dues by the U.S. Consul at Manila.

166

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 27d 1886

Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

For your information I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication addressed me by Messrs Morris and Company, a British firm doing business at this port. They state that the United States Consul at Manila, recently collected, under protest, $696 97/100 for hospital dues from the master of the Barkentine "Almatia" of San Francisco, for which vessel they are the agents. They point out the illegality of the charge, and as Manila is not within the jurisdiction

jurisdiction of this Consulate General, I have informed them that I would refer the matter to the Department of State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir;

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General.

One Enclosure as stated

(Copy)

Enclosure No 1
Despatch No 166

Shanghai 26th Jany. 1886

E. J. Smithers Esquire

Acting U.S. Consul General

Shanghai

Sir:

We have the honor to inform you that the American Barkentine "Almatia" of San Francisco was condemned and sold at Manila Phillipine Is on the 7th January 1886—

The United States Consul at Manila collected under protest from the master of the said vessel, the sum of six hundred and ninety six dollars and ninety seven cents for Hospital dues, notwithstanding his being aware of the act of 1884— Public No 67 Section 15 which reads "that Sections Four thousand four hundred

hundred and eighty five Four thousand five hundred and eighty six and four thousand five hundred and eighty seven of the Revised Statutes and all other acts and parts of acts providing for the assessment and collection of a hospital tax for seaman are hereby repealed, and the expenses of maintaining the Marine Hospital service shall hereafter be borne by the United States out of the receipts for duties on tonnage provided for by this Act, and so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for that purpose."

The "Almatia" left San Francisco on or about 1873. On her arrival at Shanghai the crew were

regularly

regularly discharged, since that date the "Almatea" has never entered any port or ports in the United States.

The crews in the interim were made up chiefly of Chinese, Japanese and Manila men who at no time were entitled to the Hospital aid from the United States.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(signed) Morris & Co.

Agents

Barkentine "Almatea"

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 2 1886
RECEIVED

Dl Clair

No. 167] January 27th 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Acting Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges dispatch No. 48. & Volumes Nos. 68 & 69 American Decisions.

No. 167

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 27th 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 418 dated December 9th 1885. also Volumes 68 and 69 of American Decisions transmitted through the publishers Messrs Bancroft and Company San Francisco.

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General

Act. consular 18.

Ackd & copy original inclosures to Treasy Mar 6/86

Dr H Clair

No. 168] January 27, 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Actg Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:— Fees for services rendered Messrs Russell & Co's Steamers - Aug. 25, 1884 — August 24, 1885.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Payment received and amount remitted.

No. 168

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 27th 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 159, dated the 16th, ultimo, I have the honor to state that the accounts for services rendered the vessels of Messrs Russell and Company, from August 25th, 1884, to August 24th, 1885 were duly presented, and on the 20th instant I received in payment, Mexican $7969.09, being the equivalent, at the rate of exchange fixed by the U.S. Treasurer in his Circular instructions dated January 1st 1885, to $6885 29/100 U.S. currency; and I inclose herewith the record

record of these fees (Form 101).

I have deemed it advisable to account for the amount of the fees in the same way as surplus moneys would be accounted for at the close of a quarter, and have accordingly negotiated for a bill of Exchange, at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in favor of the U.S. Treasurer at Washington, the First of Exchange being enclosed herewith. I also enclose the bank's memo. showing the terms upon which the said draft was negotiated. The apparent loss is largely attributable to our being obliged to accept the Mexican dollar, at the rate of $1.15, while the current rate is

2

3

is
considerably in excess of that.

I have the honor to be, Sir:

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Comptroller General.

Enclosure #1 - Record of Fees, Form 101.

Enclosure two - First of Exchange

Enclosure three, Bank's memo.

L. H. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 2 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 169] January 27th 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Bunthers Acting Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges the receipt of Department Circular dated November 25th 1885.

No. 169

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 27th 1886

Hon. James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Departments Circular dated November 25th 1885, announcing the death of Thos. A. Hendricks Vice President of the United States.

On December 29th last a despatch was received at this Consulate General from the Honorable Chas Denby U.S. Minister at Peking, informing me that he had directed the flag of the Legation to be placed at half mast, for a period of seven days, with instructions that I inform the Consuls in China to observe the same ceremonials.

On

On receipt of the Department Circular, the instructions therein contained were immediately complied with by ordering the Consulate Genral to be placed in mourning.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul Genral

Late deaths -

86 Private

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 18 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 170] February 1st 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Acting Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Forwards Quarterly Returns 4th Quarter 1885

No. 170

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 1st 1886

Hon. James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honor to submit the following Returns from this Consulate General for the quarter ending December 31st 1885.

State
1. Digest of Invoice book
2. Arrivals and departures of American vessels.
Notes 3. Return of distressed American citizens.
do 4. Record of Notarial services
Files 5. Summary of Consular business
6. Return of Marshal of Consular Court

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with E. J. Smithers U. S. Consul at Acting Consul Shanghai, from October 1st to December 31st 1885, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
1885 October 4th	Mr. Reuben Glover	Nantucket Mass.	S.M. Customs	Shanghai China.		Wife appointed Administratrix.
" 12th	John Butler	Ireland	Missionary	Near Chinkiang.		Wife appointed Administratrix

E. J. Smithers
Acting U. S. Consul General

Shanghai China
October 1st 1885

E. J. Saunders
Acting Consul General

Return of deceased
of American citizens
Form No 121.

Enclosure No 3.

FORM No. 103.

Summary of Business at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai during the quarter ended December 31st 1885.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in Port from last quarter	5
Vessels Arriving during present quarter	17
Vessels Departing	16
Vessels remaining in Port	6
Tonnage Arriving	17061
Tonnage Departing	9026
Fees received $	1373.59
Expenses including Salary, $	1977.06

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in Port from last quarter	Nil
Seamen Arriving	"
Seamen Shipped	28
Seamen Died	Nil
Seamen Discharged	45
Seamen Deserted	Nil
Seamen Departed	"
Seamen in Port	"

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr. $	Cr. $
Balance from Previous quarter		
Received for Extra Wages		
Expended for Seamen		
Balance		

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI,
December 31st, 1885

E J Smith
U. S. Consul General.

Shanghai China
October 1st 1885

E. J. Smithers
Acting Consul General

Summary of Consular
business Form N° 103.

Enclosure N° 5.

[Form No. 137]

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE

Return of Criminal *Suits from the* First *day of* October

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDG
				Summary Court.	
8	November 11th	United States	John Cockoran	Absent without leave Drunk & Disorderly & assaulting a Detective in discharge of his duty.	Fined Damages committed until the of his sente second orde by his comm
9	" 15th	"	Peter Raund	Absent without leave	Committ
10	" 17th	"	Louis Alexander	"	Jail
11	" "	"	Chas Lewis	"	departu
12	" "	"	John Robyte	"	vessel.
13	December 1st	"	Michael O'Haulan	Drunk & resisting police in discharge of his duty.	Committ Jail for fined $5
14	" 28th	"	John Kelly. Absent without leave	Absent without leave	Ordered his comm
				Articles furnished	Court
	Amount of bearing fee Bailey vs Williams.		£ 15	Court expenses 4th Quarter 1885.	Marsh
	Amount of bearing fee Glover Estate		15.		
	Amount of fines received.		£ 107. 50		Discharg Endar
	Court expenses		£ 137 50 40. 48		
	Balance of hand to the credit of Court		£ 97 02		Chemin

[Form No. 137]

OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

al Suits from the First day of October to the Thirty first day of December 1885, inclusive.

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.						APPEALS.
					Marshal.	Clerk.	Court.	Associates & Witnesses.	Interpreter.	Total.	
	Summary Court.										
Wm Buckeran	Absent without leave	Fined $17.50	$17.50								
	Drunk & Disorderly &	Damages $2.50 &	2.50	$14.00	$3.00	$1.00				$24.00	"Palos"
	assaulting a detective	committed to jail									
	in discharge of his	until the departure									
	duty.	of his vessel unless									
		service ordered on board									
		by his consul or officer.									
Peter Rasmussen	Absent without leave	Committed to		$9.00	$6.50	$2.50				$9.00	"W. H. Starbuck"
Wm Alexander	"	Jail until		$9.00	$6.50	$2.50				$9.00	"
Chas Lewis	"	departure of		$9.00	$6.50	$2.50				$9.00	"Wandering Jew"
John Roberts	"	vessel.		$9.00	$6.50	$2.50				$9.00	"
Michael O'Haulan	Drunk & resisting police in discharge of his duty.	Committed to Jail for 24 hours fined $5.00 & costs	$5.00	$14.00	$3.00	$1.00				$9.00	"Tuxton"
John Kelly	Absent without leave	Ordered on board his vessel		$5.00	$2.50	$2.50				$5.00	"Ringleader"

Articles furnished	Court and Judges rooms			
$15	Mustard & Co	Stone for Clerk of Courts office	$1	13 48
15.	Sundries	Repairing stove	5	10
107.50	Sundry Stores	" glass in Court room		73
$137.50	Tudor	Coal for Court room	21	17
40.48	Chinaker		$40	48
$9702				

A Schuefeldt

Marshal of the U.S. Consular Court.

Shanghai China

[Form No. 137]

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULAT

Return of Civil & Criminal Suits from the First day of October

OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JU
820	July 15th	J. Bailey and another British	Owen Williams	Civil	Fo
826	October 14th	D. Montrie British	Georgie Clinton	Civil	Fo
827	December 4th	Nellie Johnson United States	Gennie Grant	Civil	Case by mut
828	" 11th	Mustard & Co United States	D. R. Sorell	Civil	Fo
				Criminal	
72	October 27th	United States	Wm Taylor	Assault & Battery	Fined 3/4 of co 3/4
73	" 28th	"	J. H. Goodchild	Contempt of Court Mixed Chinese Court	Dismi costs
74	November 3rd	"	John Bateman	Disorderly and Disobedience of orders	Fined of two to Jail
75.	" 11th	"	C. Wilke and Wm M. Robinson	Assault & Battery	Fined Commit Jail of ship shipped $20 & co
76	" 23rd	"	John Holmes		Fined
77	December 4th	"	Thomas Ray	Embezzlement	Acquit Consul costs

[Form No. 137]

RT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Criminal Suits from the First day of October to the Thirty-first day of December 1885, inclusive.

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.						APPEALS.
					Marshal.	Clerk.	Court.	Associates & Witnesses.	Interpreter.	Total.	
Owen Williams	Civil	Hearing fee.	$15.00		$35.00	$50.00	$15.00	$15.00		$118.00	
		For Plaintiffs									
George Blinton	Civil	For Plaintiff			$2.00	$1.00				$3.00	
		Case settled									
Gennie Grant	Civil.	by mutual agreement			$2.00	$1.00				$3.00	
D. R. Sovill	Civil.	For Plaintiff.			$6.00	$10.75	5.00			$21.75	
	Criminal										
Wm. Taylor	Assault & Battery	Fined $15.00 & 3/4 of costs the other 1/4 paid by James Russell	$15.00	Fines	$3.00	$7.00	$15.00			$25.00	
J. H. Goodchild	Contempt of Court	Dismissed on the		not yet collected							
	Mixed Chinese Court	costs.									
John Bateman	Disorderly and Disobedience of order	Fined $5.00 costs & committed to Jail for 10 days.	$5.00		$11.25	$5.00	$5.00			$21.45	
C. Wilks and Wm. M. Robinson	Assault & Battery	Fined $10.00 & costs. Robinson committed to Jail until departure of ship or until shipped also fined $20.00 & costs.	$30.00		$13.00	$7.00	$30.00			$141.00	
John Holmes		Fined $10.00 & costs	$10.00		$4.00	$3.00	$10.00		$3.00	$20.00	
Thomas Ray	Embezzlement	Acquitted. Government to pay costs.			Refer to Jail ✓ 4th Quarter 1885.						

Marshal of the U.S. Consular Court.

[Form No. 1

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

Return of Criminal *Suits from the* First *day of* October

O. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	
				Summary Court	
1	October 6th	United States	Michael Griffin	Criminal. Absent without leave. Drunk & disturbing police property to the value of £3 or H. Rowland & H. Earl (Britts)	Oct returned his w a fine
2	" 29th	"	Geo. Williams	Disorderly conduct in the Public Gardens & attempting to rescue above prisoners from police.	Oct Gaol
3	November 10th	"	P. Wheafer	Drunk & Disorderly Damaging fire buckets & assaulting Police.	Fine Dam Costs & 30/.
4	" "	"	John Smith	Drunk & Disorderly Assaulting native police Damaging property valued at £2	Fine Dam & cost
5	" "	"	Christian Tiedmann	Absent without leave	Oct Gaol depar vessel to M his re
6	" "	"	Warren Wells	Absent without leave	Oct Gaol depar vessel
7	November 11th	"	Harry Frost	Drunk & Disorderly & damaging property 30/.	Fine costs Dama

[Form No. 137]

T OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

ual Suits from the First day of October to the Thirty first day of December 1885, inclusive.

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.						APPEALS.
					Marshal.	Clerk.	Court.	Associates & Witnesses.	Interpreter.	Total.	
	Summary Court.										
Michael Griffin	Criminal	Ordered to be									
	About without leave. Drunk	returned on board									
	& disturbing police property	his vessel & to pay									
	to the value of $3.00	a fine of $3.00 dollars	$3.00								"Palo"
Geo. Williams	H. Rowland & H. Earl. (Constr.)										
	Disorderly conduct in the	Committed to									
	Public Garden & attempting	Jail until shipped.									
	to rescue above prisoner										
	from police.										
P. Wheafer	Drunk & Disorderly	Fined $5.00 &									
	Damaging fur sash $4.00	Damage $1.00									
	& assaulting Police.	Costs of suit	$5.00 & $1.00	$4.00		$3.00	$1.00				
		& .30¢ for ford.	& .30¢							$10.30	"Monocacy"
John Smith	Drunk & Disorderly	Fined $10.00	$10.00								
	Assaulting native police	Damage $2.00	$2.00	$4.00		$3.00	$1.00			$16.00	"Monocacy"
	Damaging property	& costs of suit.									
	valued at $2.00										
Sebastian Tiedmann	Absent without leave	Committed to									
		jail until the									
		departure of his									
		vessel or until									
		he Master requests									
		his return on board		$9.00		$6.50	$2.50			$9.00	"W. H. Starbuck"
Carrie Wells	Absent without leave	Committed to									
		jail until the									
		departure of his									
		vessel		$9.00		$6.50	$2.50			$9.00	"Wandering Jew"
Lizzy Frost	Drunk & Disorderly	Fined $10.00 &									
	& damaging property	costs of suit	$10.00								
	.30¢	& Damages ford .40¢	.40¢	$8.00		$7.00	$1.00			$18.40	"

Marshal of the U.S. Consular Court.

新昌鋼鐵錫店

Shanghai, December 1st 1885

52

Mr. U.S. Consulate General

Dr. to **SUN CHONG & SAXEY.**

TIN, COPPER AND BLACK SMITH, PLUMBER & BELL HANGER.
Broadway Road, No. A. 5 & 6.

			$	
Oct.	½	To 1 Pane Glass		35
1885	10	" Repairing 1 Stove	3	00
"	29	" 2 New Coal Scuttles	1	80
		" Repairing 2 Old Do.		75
		Repayment Total	5	90
				5.10

新昌鋼鐵錫店

Shanghai, December 1st 1885

52

Duplicate

Mr. U.S. Consulate General

Dr. to **SUN CHONG & SAXEY.**

TIN, COPPER AND BLACK SMITH, PLUMBER & BELL HANGER.
Broadway Road, No. A. 5 & 6.

			$	
Oct.	½	To 1 Pane Glass		35
1885	10	" Repairing 1 Stove	3	00
		" 2 New Coal Scuttles	1	80
		" Repairing 2 Old Do.		75
		Repayment Total	5	90
				5.10

R.W. MUSTARD,
C.C. BENNETT,

Duplicate

Shanghai 1st Dec 1885

55

United States Consulate

Bought of Mustard & Co.

COMMISSION AGENTS

AND IMPORTERS OF

CHOICE GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS,

STOVES AND STOVEWARE.

Nov 30	1	Stove "Banner"	No 11	12 —	
	4	Piping	40	1 60	
	2	Elbows		80	
	2	Sheet zinc		1 —	
	1	Flange		20	15 60

Received Payment
For Mustard & Co.
Gold 13.48

Triplicate

Shanghai 1st Dec 1885

55

R.W. MUSTARD,
C.C. BENNETT,

United States Consulate

Bought of Mustard & Co.

COMMISSION AGENTS

AND IMPORTERS OF

CHOICE GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS,

STOVES AND STOVEWARE.

Nov 30	1	Stove "Banner"	No 11	12 —	
	4	Piping	40	1 60	
	2	Elbows		80	
	2	Sheet zinc		1 —	
	1	Flange		20	15 60

Received Payment
For Mustard & Co.
13.48

Shanghai, 13th January 1886

裕大號 U. S. Consulate

No. 354

Dr. to EU DAR?

SHIP'S & HOUSE, PAINTER & GLAZIER.

No. 233, Tsingpoo Road, Hongkew.

1885		$	Cts.
Dec. 19	To one Pane 32×18" Glass & wh. Painted for Up Stair Room		45
	one Pane 30×18" Glass for down Stair Room		40
	E. & S. 裕大收	$	085

734

Triplicate

Shanghai, 13th January 1886

裕大號 U. S. Consulate

No. 354

Dr. to EU DAR?

SHIP'S & HOUSE, PAINTER & GLAZIER.

No. 233, Tsingpoo Road, Hongkew.

1885		$	Cts.
Dec. 19th	To one Pane 32×18" Glass & wh. Painted for Up stair Room		45
	one Pane 30×18" Glass for down Stair Room		40
	E. & S. 裕大收	$	085

734

Shanghai, December 31st 1885.

U. S. Consulate General.

25

Bought of CHUN-KEE,

COAL MERCHANTS.

			$	cts.
Nov.	4	To one ton of Japan Coal.	7.	50
"	"	" forty bundles of firewood.	1	00
Dec.	1	" one ton of Japan Coal.	7.	50
"	24	" one " " " "	7.	50
"	"	" forty bundles of firewood.	1.	00
			$ 24.	50

Received Payment. 21.17

Chunkee.

Shanghai, December 31st 1885.

U. S. Consulate General.

35

Bought of CHUN-KEE,

COAL MERCHANTS.

			$	cts.
Nov.	4	To one ton of Japan Coal.	7.	50
"	"	" forty bundles of firewood	1.	00
Dec.	1	" one ton of Japan Coal.	7.	50
"	24	" one " " " "	7.	00
"	"	" forty bundles of firewood	1.	00
			$ 24.	50

E.E.D

Received Payment. Gold 21.17

Chunkee.

ac Mar 31/86

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 18 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 171 } February 1st 1886. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Acting Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Forwarding Rent & Miscellaneous and Jail accounts 4th Quarter 1885.

No. 171

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 1st 1886

Hon. James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the account for rent and miscellaneous expenses together with the fuel account for the quarter ending December 31st 1885.

In order to balance these accounts I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State Draft No 1 for ninety two 30/100 ($92.30) dollars and Draft No 2 for five hundred and fifty six 7/100 ($556.7/100) dollars for which I respectfully ask your protection.

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers
Acting Consul General

Fuel account sent to Auditor

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Shanghai STATION the 7 Oct 1885

Nr.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a/p m.	Via:	Paid: $	To
					Received by me:	the H M a/p m.
						by me

Copy

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

American Consul Amoy

Edwards has not yet
appealed from my decision
in Lucas case

Seidmore

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Company's *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender _____ *Address* _____

Date _____

N.B. — You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of consequence should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The charge for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Company may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in case of so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Company, they will refund the amount paid by the sender for the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Company has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegraphic administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, though working in connection with the Company.

No such refunding, however, shall take place if the non-transmission or non-delivery is caused by *"force majeure"*, or by circumstances which the Company cannot control, or otherwise than by the neglect or default of the Company or its Servants whilst the Message is under the Control of the Company; and the Company shall not be liable to make compensation beyond the amount to be refunded as above for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of the Message, or delay or error in the transmission or delivery thereof, howsoever such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, or error shall have occurred.

The control of the Company over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of these conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the Message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Company (and the Company shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Post or other conveyance, or through any system, service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or service of the Company.

14

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Shanghai STATION the 11th Dec 1885

Nr.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a/p m.	Via:	Paid: #	To
					Received by me:	the H M a/p m.
						by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

Denby

Peking

Vice President Hendricks dead

~~Smathers~~

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Company's *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender _____ *Address* _____

Date _____

N.B. — You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

C. 1. (1885 — 100,000)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of consequence should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The charge for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Company may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in case of so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Company, they will refund the amount paid by the sender for the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Company has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegraphic administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, though working in connection with the Company.

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The control of the Company over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of these conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the Message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Company (and the Company shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Post or other conveyance, or through any system, service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or service of the Company.

State Marriages

Notes 886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 18 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 172] February 1st 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Detwig Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Forwarding Semi-annual & Annual Returns for the year ending December 31st 1885.

No. 172.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 1st 1886.

Hon. James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honor to submit the following Semi-annual and Annual Returns from this Consulate General for the year ending December 31st 1885, namely

Table
1. Names of persons employed at the Consulate.
2. List of despatches written to the Department of State.
3. Report of Marriages of American citizens.

I am Sir.

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General

Form No. 123.

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate, at Genral Shanghai China

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL
E. J. Smithers	Shanghai China.	Delaware U.S.	Acting Consul Genral	August 25th 1885.	
J. J. Offey		New Jersey "	Deputy "	June 16th 1882	
W. S. Evans		New York "	Interpreter	February 23rd 1885.	
G. A. Shufeldt.		Connecticut "	Marshal	December 19th 1881	

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the year, in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

E. J. Smithers
Acting Consul Genral

Shanghai China
October 1st 1885.

E. J. Smitheon
Acting Consul General

Names of Persons
employed in the
Consulate. Form N° 123.

Enclosure No 1

Register of Marriages

1885

Date	Names	Age	Birth-place	Profession	Residence	By whom
February 5th	George Robert Locher Malvina Allen	29 25	Elberton Georgia Morristown Tenn.	Missionary	Shanghai China	Rev Young Allen
February 12th	Edgar Wilbur Griffith Dora Esther Dawson	29 24	Dinkinghu Cal Macnut Ill.	Doctor Missionary	Shanghai China	Bishop Boone
July 23rd	Oliver Edward Bailey Ah Quan	147 24	Little Goosetang St. Canton China	A. M. Customs	Shanghai China	Rev. W. W. Yen

E. J. Smith
Acting Consul

Register of Marriages.

	Age	Birth-place	Profession	Residence	By whom	Before whom
Archer	29 25	Elberton Georgia Mercinthia C.	Missionary	Shanghai China	Rev Young J. Allen	J. Stabel Consul Genal
Griffith	29 24	Sisskiyou Co Cal Macomb Ill	Doctor Missionary	Shanghai China	Bishop Boone	J. Stabel Consul Genal
Bailey	47 24	Little Compton R.I. Canton China	A. M. Customs	Shanghai China	Rev. W. H. Royall	Lt. H. Deidinger Vice Consul Genal

E. J. Smitters
Acting Consul Genal

Shanghai China
October 1st 1885.

E. J. Smithers
Acting Consul General

Report of Marriages

Enclosure No 3.

Declais

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 18 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 173] February 12th 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers actg Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:— Second of exchange

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 18 1886
RECEIVED.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

First of Ex to
Treaty Mar 6/80
rec'd 16 8- from Shanghai

No. 173

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 12, 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my No. 168 dated the 27th, ultimo, in which was enclosed a demand draft payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, I now have the honor to enclose herewith the Second of Exchange of same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General

One enclosure as stated

No. 2225

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

$6452 70/100 U.S. Gold Coin Shanghai, 26th Jany 1886.

On Demand Pay this Second of Exchange
(First of the same tenor and date not paid) to the order of
United States Treasurer at Washington D.C.
Dollars Sixty four hundred & fifty
two & 70/100 —— U.S. Gold Coin Value received.

To The Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation.
49, William Street,
New York.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Manager.

Accountt.

Declass 18 1886

RECEIVED

No. 174] February 12 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Actg Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Tobacco.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Not grown in this district.

Inquiries being made in the interior.

No. 174

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 12' 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

With further reference to the Departments instructions No. 47 dated November 20th, 1885, relative to the production and preparation of tobacco leaf, I have the honor to state that after thorough inquiry I have found that tobacco is not cultivated in this or the adjoining provinces.

It is grown largely in one or two of the southern interior provinces and I have taken steps to procure the seed and information desired by the Agricultural Department.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

I have the honor to be

Sir

your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers.

acting Consul General.

Dem
84

No. 175 } February 24th 1886. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Acting Consul General. State Department. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~.

Acknd
Order
Mar 31/86

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Requisition for Stationery

No. 175.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 24th 1886.

Hon. James L. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a requisition for stationery, flags &c. required for the use of this office and beg to request that in packing them the cases be tin lined.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General

Enclosure

No. 1 Requisition for Stationery

Ans'd Apr 5/86

Dft Clark

Ad. Val. & the place of actual purchase determines the question.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 7 1886
RECEIVED

No. 176] Mar. 2nd 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers actg Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:— Invoicing of Straw braid.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reference made to Mr. Consul Platt's, - Chefoo - despatch No. 37 of the 5th ultimo.

No. 176

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 2, 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, Referring to the despatch of Mr. Consul Platt to the Department of State numbered 37, and dated the 5th ultimo, wherein it is charged, that certain merchants at Chefoo have been in the habit of evading the Statutes and Regulations of the United States by having their invoices of Straw braid verified at Shanghai and London, I have the honor to state, that I have officially informed the merchants at Shanghai, who have been shippers of Straw

braid

braid to the United States, that their invoices must be produced for verification to the Consul nearest the place where the merchandise is purchased and finally prepared for shipment to the United States. I have furthermore requested Mr. Platt to inform me of the name of the German firm whom he alleges produced an invoice at his consulate and afterwards, as stated in his despatch, withdrew it for certification at Shanghai.

Since the reception of Mr. Consul Platt's despatch, I have made careful inquiry, as to the manner in which the trade in straw braid is

carried

carried on at this port, with the following result. Nearly the entire quantity manufactured in the country is forwarded to the Shanghai market from the ports of Tientsin and Chefoo. It is here purchased in the open market, after being examined by experts, and finally prepared for shipment to foreign countries. It was formerly the practice of certain American houses to purchase shipments at Chefoo and Tientsin, and have them invoiced by their Agents at these ports. Three of the largest American firms here have recently informed

me

me that they now find it more advantageous to purchase the article in the Shanghai market; where it can be inspected by themselves and repacked to suit the home trade. I have directed the attention of Mr. Consul Pratt to Paragraph 638 of the Consular Regulations and informed him, that, in pursuance thereof, it is perfectly competent for merchants in Shanghai to purchase straw braid in the original packages at Chefoo, or at any other port in China and prepare it for shipment to the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient Servant.

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General.

Mary

D H Clair

Apl 15/86

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 13 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 177] March 7th 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Act Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Reply to Circular dated January 8. 1886.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

List of vessels belonging to American citizens not entitled to registry.

No. 177

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 9 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, In compliance with your instructions contained in a circular dated January 8th last, respecting vessels, now in service, not entitled to registry in the United States, owned by American citizens and covered by bills of sale recorded in this Consulate General, I have the honor to append a list of such vessels.

Lorcha	Annie	150 Tons
D°	Chinkiang	254 "
D°	Ichang	300 "
Steamer	Fie Yuen	60 "

Pilot Boat C. P. Bleeker 78 Tons

Do S. C. Farnham 87 "

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

E. J. Dimmock

Acting Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 13 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 178] March 9 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Actg Consul General. to the State Department. Legation at Peking.

Subject: Sentence of Thomas Lotford.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Instructions asked respecting his imprisonment.

Answd Keep him there - V apers 8/86

No. 178

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 9, 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have today, in the United States Consular Court, sentenced Thomas Letford, a landsman on board the U.S. ship Omaha, now in this port, to imprisonment for two years in the Consular jail or any other prison that the authorities of the United States may designate, for the crime of robbery committed in Shanghai. As it would be more advantageous to

the

the Government as well as for the prisoner that this imprisonment should take place in the United States, I would respectfully ask to be informed whether authority cannot be given to forward Lefford to the United States by the Flagship Trenton, which I understand will leave for home within a few months. Should this authority be given I should be pleased to know it by telegraph.

I have the honor, to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 13 1886
RECEIVED.

D.H. Clair

No. 179] March 9th 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Acting Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges the receipt of dispatches Nos 49. 50 and 51. and Volume No 70 of the American Decisions.

No. 179

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 9th 1886.

Hon. James L. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos 119. 50 and 51 the last dated January 20th 1886. also volume No 70 of the American Decisions.

With reference to despatch No 141 from this office I beg to inform you that through a clerical error that number is not of record.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General.

Note & Publish

Noted & published 8/7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 13 1886
RECEIVED.

D W Clark

No. 180 March 10th 1886. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Acting Consul General. to the State Department.

~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:— newspapers

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reports the deaths of Mrs Blanke and Mr. Johnson.

No. 180

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 10th 1884

Hon. James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to report the deaths of Mrs. Nellie Maria Clarke and Elsie O. Johnson, which occurred on the 3rd ultimo. and 12th ~~instant~~ ultimo respectively.

Mrs Clarke was formerly of Cambridge Massachusetts. The deceased leaves a Will appointing her husband O. B. Clarke, and brother George E. Porter executors, which will was proved in this Court on the 2nd instant. The property of the deceased being entirely within the United States, a copy of the Will will be forwarded by her husband, together with

with the proof taken here to Cambridge Mass. to be so proved there.

Mr. Johnson a native of Bath Maine died at the Shanghai Genral Hospital, destitute of small pox. I have consented to the destruction of his clothing by the Municipal Council.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant.

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul Genral

ack. J. D. R.

ac Apr 23 '86

H Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 13 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 181] March 9, 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers & Co's Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:— Shipment of Straw braid to America.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 181

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 10, 1886.

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my despatch numbered 176 and dated the 2nd instant, relative to the shipment of straw braid to the United States, I now have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter I have received from the American firm of Messrs. Wisner and Company in reply to a communication from this office on the point in question.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient Servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General

One Enclosure as stated.

U.S. Consulate General

Shanghai March 10. 1886.

Enclosure No. One

Despatch No. 181-

Copy

Shanghai 6th March, 1886

E.J. Smithers Esq

U.S. Consul General

Shanghai

Dear Sir,

In reply to your communication of 23rd February in regard to the alleged practice of Merchants at Chefoo in certifying at this port invoices of Braid purchased there for shipment to the United States, we have to state that we know of no such practice and to express a belief that it does not exist.

We have been large purchasers of Braid for the American Market and

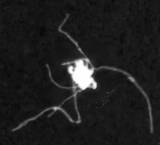
Respectfully

frequently, in the past, through Agents at Chefoo and Tientsin. In such cases, invoices have invariably been certified at those ports respectively. This Course is manifestly, to the advantage of Shippers, as the advalorem duty leviable in the United States is assessed on the first cost of the produce exclusive of charges. This port being the Chief centre of Commerce in China, has also become a large market for Strawbraid, purchases being made here direct from the native merchants who bring the produce here for sale. Such purchase are prepaid here for shipment and invoices are consequently certified here

We remain, Dear Sirs,

Your obedient Servants

(Sd) Wisner & Co.



Shanghai

Camden S.C. March 15th 86

Hon Jos D Pope

Washington

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 18 1886
RECEIVED

Answered
Mar 22/86

D. H. Clair

My Dear Sir

Permit me
to thank you for your great kindness & courtesy
in the matter of the appointment. I have forwarded
the Oath of Office and except this one of the papers
will forward bond in few days - will you be so
kind as to have two more seals sent as I may
need four friends instead of two as on the bond
in my wife's name on the bond alone. She is
(in her own right $15000) owns
worth considerable property. The instructions
say "citizens". I ask the question in case she
does not sign - I wish to take a young man
with me as Marshall, who speaks French &
German & has been stationed at Mr L. R. Slauden
Mayer is his name - I am glad that I
have a Chief who will do all in his power

to aid me in the discharge of my du
and I shall do all in my power, to
to merit your confidence. With
real regards

I am

Yours Truly

L. D. Kennedy

Shanghai

D. H. Clair

Oath Bonds Mar 22. 86

Camden S.C. March 15th 1886

Hon Jas D. Porter

Asst Secretary of State

Washington

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 17 1886
RECEIVED.

Bond approved and sent to Treas. Com. & D. C. Mar 30/86

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the notice of my appointment as Consul General for the United States at Shanghai China, with the oath of office and bond. I return oath executed & will forward bond in few days.

My place of residence is Camden South Carolina I was born Camden South Carolina, am a citizen of the United States South Carolina, and have never resided in China, or any of its dependencies

I am Sir

Your Obt Servt

John D. Kennedy

Shanghai.

D H Clark

Camden S C March 19th 86

Hon Jas D Porter

Washington

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 22 1886
RECEIVED.

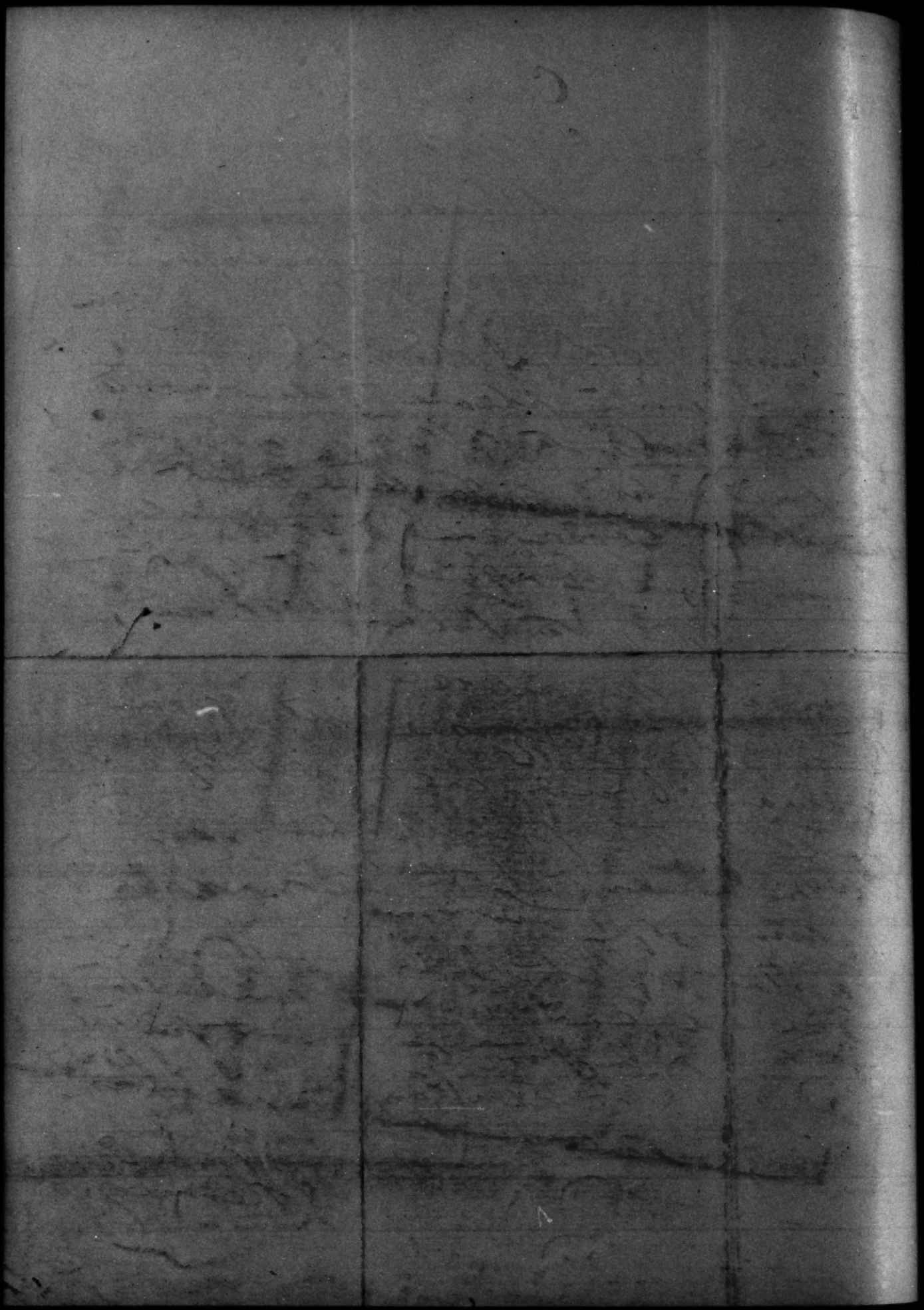
Dear Sir

Jno

telegram rec'd. I did not understand it. I write, please send me two more seals to attach to Bonds. I miscarried two of the three sent - as they were loose in the envelope & must have dropped out of it - I am ready to forward Bonds, so soon as they are rec'd. Please have three sent. The ordinary bonds are sealed by a small seal by the principal & sureties but this seems to have the seal used I presume, by the Government as to bind as postal agent. I did not think I had to file one, as I did not understand that I had anything to do with postal arrangements at Shanghai. If I had dropped the seals it would be well for me to say

Yours very Truly

J. D. Clark



APR 26 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 183 March 23d 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Smithers Esq Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject: Shipment of Straw Braid.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

I do not see any great point in this case. If the goods are actually purchased in Chefoo the invoices should be legalized there. If they are sent to Shanghai and there bought in the open market that is the place to have the invoices certified.

The single case mentioned, of withdrawing an invoice from Chefoo and having the same certified in Shanghai is rather stale after four years of quiet. The Chefoo Consul should have waked up a little earlier.

886

182

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 23? 1886

Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Referring to the subject-matter contained in my despatch No. 167 dated the 2nd instant, I now have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of Mr. Consul Platt's response to my request for further particulars in the charge brought by him. 176 / 1

In the enclosure referred to in the Consul's despatch as a private note - which I have filed with the despatch - in referring to the action of a German firm in having recently produced an invoice

of

of Straw Braid at his Consulate and afterwards withdrew it for certification at Shanghai Mr. Platt states: "The firm referred to is "that of Messrs Graesmann and "Hagen" - "The case occurred in "November 1882". - "I also find that "the Invoice was supposed to consist "of 1000 pieces of pongee silk, and "not braid as stated by me."

The reason given by the Consul for not making this statement official is as follows: "As stated "in my despatch, I prefer to furnish "you the information you require "as to a firm whose invoice was "presented and then withdrawn, by "private note, for the reason that, "amid the changes of our service

the

" the records of this Consulate may
" once again fall into mercantile
" hands, and it is neither fair to
" myself or the firm in question
" to record a charge of attempted
" fraud I could not substantiate.
" I expect to live here long after
" I cease to "serve the state" and I
" am not disposed to incur enmity
" if it can be avoided."

The charge made in Consul Platt's despatch to the Department No. 37 of the 5th ultimo, is one that not only reflects on the merchants of Shanghai, but on this office as well, and it is somewhat remarkable that he should withhold an official explanation when called upon to make one.

I may

I may add for the information of the Department that Straw Braid is not manufactured at Chefoo, but at the farms of the peasantry of the northern districts of China. It is rudely packed by them and ultimately finds its way to the seaboard, most of it coming to Shanghai, where it undergoes inspection and repacking for exportation.

I have the honor to be, Sir:
Your obedient servant
E. J. Smithers
Acting Consul General.

One Enclosure as stated.

(Copy)

U.S. Consulate General Shanghai
Despatch No. 182
Enclosure No. 1

No. 112 United States Consulate

Chefoo March 9th 1886.

E.J. Smithers Esq.

Acting Consul General

Shanghai

Sir;

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch No. 67, dated February 24th 1886, acknowledging my No. 109 covering dispatches to the Department of State.

The information you require as to a firm who presented an invoice and afterwards withdrew it, I now beg to hand you in the private note enclosed for reasons which I trust I have made sufficiently clear to meet your approval. Concerning the last

last paragraph of your dispatch I have to say that it appears to me that, like many other regulations of our service paragraph No 638 admits of various interpretations and I have based my complaint on that given it by the Department Circular of June 20th 1881, to which I beg to refer you, Therein it is stated that - (He follows a transcript of Section 1 - of the Circular referred to.)

With these instructions before me, while I conceive that it is perfectly competent for merchants in Shanghai to purchase straw braid in original packages at Chefoo, or any other port in China

China and finally prepare them for shipment at Shanghai" as stated by you, I contend that the preparation must be of a nature to enhance the value of the goods in that market, and that said or other merchandise, in every way prepared for export at ports other than Shanghai, should not receive your Consular certificate.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
(Signed) A. R. Platt
Consul.

List of Enclosures.
One Consul note.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 5 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 183] March 30 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Adg Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Acknowledgment.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 183

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 30, 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Departments despatch No. 52, dated January 23d, together with the Circular dated the 2nd ultimo relative to the oath prescribed by Form 93, of the Consular Regulations.

Wharton's Commentaries on American Law and twelve copies of the Treaty with Corea have also been received as advised by the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient Servant.

E. J. Dreschers
Acting Consul General.

759/

St. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 5 1886
RECEIVED

No. 184 - March 30, 1886 -

U.S. Consulate General

Shanghai.

Mr. Smithers, Actg Consul General,

to the Department of State.

— Subject —

Register of Americans.

Abstract of Contents.

Citizens of the United States within Consular District of Shanghai invited to register. Transcript of Register now forwarded.

No. 184

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 30th, 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter
assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Upon taking charge of this Consulate General I found that American citizens residing within this Consular District had at no time been invited to register themselves. In compliance with the Consular Regulations- section 468- I published a notice in the papers of Shanghai extending an invitation to ~~t~~ citizens to register themselves and their children, on or before the date named in the notice.

The most of our citizens have responded

responded and have been registered in proper books kept for the purpose, and I now have the honor to forward herewith inclosed, transcripts of the Register of Citizens and the Register of Births.

It will be seen that 125 adult males have been registered, nearly all of whom reside in Shanghai. There are several American families residing at Ningpo, Hangchow and Soochow, within this district, whose names do not appear on the Register.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient Servant

E. J. Smithers
Actg Consul General

Two Inclosures as stated

Shanghai.

Camden S.C April 2nd 1886

Hon Jas D Porter

Assistant Secretary

Washington

Sir

I have

acknowledge receipt of Communications

Nos 3 & 4 of date March 30th with Regis

ter of the Department of State. also my

passport. and duplicate of a Communi

cation to E. L. Smythers Esq

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul Genl Shanghai

now at Camden

S.C

No. 185

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 13th, 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Asst Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos 54, 55 and 56, the last dated March 6th 1886, also Circular instruction dated Feb. 8th 1886.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

E. J. Smitheny

Actg Consul General

Shanghai.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 19 1886
RECEIVED.

Camden S.C April 17th 1886

Hon Jas D Porter
Assistant Sec State
Washington D.C
Sir

Your
Communication of 14th April is
hand, extending my time fifteen days
Please accept my thanks
I am. Sir
Your Obdt Servt
J. D. Kennedy
Consul Genl U.S. at
Shanghai now at
Camden S.C

Very full, interesting & valuable. 888

Mr. St. Clair
Mr. Ford

RECEIVED. MAY 27 1886

No. 186] April 20, 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Acting Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking~~

Subject:— Trade Report for 1885.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Report on the trade of Shanghai for the year ending December 31st 1885. A report relative to the manufacture of silk inclosed.

Duplicates sent to Stat Dep.
888

No. 186

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 20th 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith, in duplicate, a report on the Trade of Shanghai for the year ending December 31st, 1885.

This report is confined to Shanghai from the fact that the various Consuls have not as yet transmitted their statements respecting the trade within their jurisdictions for the above period and I have no source from which to obtain information respecting the whole trade of China.

I also enclose a report relative to the elements entering into the cost of manufacturing silk in China, in conformity with instructions contained in the Department's circular dated July 15. 1885.

2

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
E. J. Smithers
Acting Consul General.

Two Enclosures as stated.

Report on the Trade of Shanghai China for the year ending December 31st 1885.

To the settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulty which was effected early in the year, may be attributed a general improvement in the trade of Shanghai. The Commissioner of Customs in his annual report on the trade of this port states: "At the opening of the season it would have been impossible to imagine but that trade in all its branches would be seriously interfered with, if not interrupted entirely; and to find after all that from almost every standpoint the year's transactions proved satisfactory is indeed a matter for deep congratulation amongst all who are interested in the welfare of Shanghai."

The Haikwan Tael used in this report is a weight of silver and equivalent to U. S. Gold $1.23.
The Picul weighs 133⅓ lbs avoirdupois and is divided into 100 Catties.

But for the perversity of exchange, affected injuriously by the doubt which existed in regard to the silver coinage question in America, business, so far as Foreign interests were concerned, would have been on a more extended and satisfactory scale still.

Transactions were conducted on a very sound basis, less of the speculative element developing itself than usual, and at the close of the year bad debts and failures in Native Mercantile circles were exceptionally rare."

Shipping

From Table marked A it will be seen that the United States ranks third in the amount of tonnage inward.

This position in the list comes from the fact that a large Steam coasting fleet were under the American flag until August 1st when they were transferred to the Chinese flag.

During the year, 24 Steamers and 4 sailing vessels cleared from Shanghai to the United States: 8 Steamers and 23 sailing vessels entered the port from the United States during the same period.

Gross value of Trade

The gross value of the trade for 1885 was Haikwan Taels, 128,003,083 (see Table marked B)

Import Trade

The gross value of Foreign Imports amounted to HK. Tls 59,804,299.

Under this head the Commissioner of Customs states: Extraordinary increases took place in the importation of almost all kinds of Cotton Goods. Grey Shirtings alone spun to the extent of 5,952,943 pieces, or 1,731,427 pieces over 1884; and excluding a decrease of 65,183 pieces of sundry and second rate goods and 19,347 dozens of Handkerchiefs, the increase in the staple articles of this branch of trad total up 4,185,576 pieces in all. There was a large advance in the supply of Cotton Yarn

and Thread, and as proving how the Manchester mills are being compelled with, attention is drawn to the fact that out of the 1,610,863 pieces of Sheetings laid down, 1,300,675 pieces were of American Manufacture; of Drills 471,434 pieces; and of Jeans 16,000 pieces; whilst out of a total of 113,076 piculs of Yarn, Bombay Mills contributed 46,564 piculs.

The quantities and values of the leading Foreign Imports will be found in table C.

Trade with United States

Statistics of the entire trade of the United States with Shanghai are unobtainable. The reports published by the Customs Authorities have been used in compiling the annexed tables, and while they show the bulk of the trade, they fail to classify many American imports as such.

The value of Imports from the United States

exclusive of a considerable amount of sundries and unclassed Cotton Goods, of which, statistics are unprocurable is shown as follows

		Quantity	Value Hk. Tals
Shirtings	Pieces	1,299,635	2,989,760
Drills	"	471,434	1,056,012
Jeans	"	16,000	27,360
Kerosene Oil	gal	14,462,970	1,601,151
Ginseng	Piculs	1,027 42/100	285,641
			5,959,927

Value of Exports from Shanghai to United States 5,199,847

Total. 11,159,774

Export Trade

During 1883 Shanghai exported as follows:

Silk	HT	17,911,745
Tea		10,980,010
Sundries		31,695,528
Total		60,587,283

Of this amount 27,653,003 was exported to Foreign countries and 32,932.280 to Chinese ports.

The following table shows the Character of the Export to the United States.

Bristles Pigs	Picul	44.12
Feathers	"	89.29
Hides, Cow and Buffalo	"	16,130.70
Musk	Catties	435 10/16
Nutgalls	Picul	533.46
Rhubarb	"	878.08
Rugs Goat-skin	Pcs	165063
Silk, Raw, Yellow, Re-Reeled and Reeled from Dupions	Picul	6630.74
" Wild	Picul	34.
" Cocoons		395.42

Silk Refuse		41.95
" Piece Goods		24.99
" Ponjees		401.82
Skins Goat-Tanned and untanned		32303
Straw-Board	Pieces	9352.09
" Hats	Pieces	240,000
Tea, Black	Pounds	18656.95
" Green	"	107789.39
Wool Camels		8046.19
" Sheeps		14948.79

Development of American Import Trade.

There is no question but that our trade in Cottons and Petroleum will continue to increase as it has in the past, but in my judgment our manufacturers should in addition to the very best grades of cotton goods found on this market, consent to produce a grade

adapted to the poorer trade of China and thus compete with other nations.

I would mark these lower grades in a manner to distinguish their quality.

The great demand in China is for cheap goods and there is no reason why the manufacturers of the United States should not meet this demand and at the same time continue their trade in the higher grade of goods which is now firmly established.

Americans within the jurisdiction of this Consulate General.

The total number of Americans residing within the jurisdiction of this Consulate General compiled from a registration of citizens I recently caused to be made is 320. There is probably no foreign city in the world where there are so many of our citizens engaged in business

pursuits as in Shanghai.

1885 Shanghai China

Shipping

	Steamers.	Entered
Flag	No.	Tons
British	1169	1114 811
American	226	232 368
German	165	110 303
French	15	35 557
Dutch	1	821
Danish	3	1842
Russian	7	4934
Japanese	118	94390
Chinese	244	261057
Total	1948	1856087

A

Flags	Steamers	Cleared
British	1152	1097206
American	245	249869
German	164	110013
French	13	30694
Dutch	1	821
Danish	4	2387
Russian	7	4934
Japanese	116	93598
Chinese	219	234128
Total	1921	1823647

Sailing vessels - entered

Flag	No	Tons
British	74	38643
American	53	25714
German	39	7655
Danish	1	566
Spanish	35	4475
Swedish & Norwegian	1	474
Austrian	1	1263
Japanese	23	10197
Siamese	5	1819
Chinese	246	29548
	478	120353

Sailing vessels cleared

Flag	No.	Tons
British	73	34969
American	53	27047
German	[illegible]	7722
Danish	1	566
Spanish	32	4138
Swedish & Norwegian	1	474
Austrian	1	1263
Japanese	23	10680
Siamese	5	1819
Chinese	236	28412
Total	463	117090

B

1885 Shanghai China

Gross value of Trade

1883 to 1885

	1883	1884	1885
Total Foreign Imports	49.530.585	47.158.013	57.804.299
Native Produce Imports (chiefly from Tientsin, Yangtsi Ports, Ningpo, Swatow and Kongmoong	3756/122	3945/313	4/318389
Total Exports of Local Origin	2334/824	2660/194	2688/395
Total	110403531	113215520	128003083

C

1885 Shanghai China

Abstract of List of Imports

	Pieces	Value H.K. $
Shirtings Grey	5217283	6782468
" White, Plain	1696084	2253791
" Dyed	8869	9357
" Gentian	52893	24006
" White, Spotted and Brocade	4474	7248
" Dyed Do.	44419	87061
" American	53	78
" Oxford	109	428
" Union	124	611
" Printed	208	374
T-Cloths 32 inches	1146411	940057
" 36 "	226146	282684
" Printed	89457	107345
Drills English	221937	410603
" American	471434	1056012

Drills, Dutch	10500	19035	C
Jeans, English	118888	161688	
" American	16000	27360	
" Dutch	3320	4914	
Sheetings, English	280782	576638	
" American	1299635	2989760	
" Dutch	"	"	
Chintzes & Furnitures	237234	256212	
Turkey Red cloths or bambrics	376799	425784	C 1.
Damasks Dyed	530	1857	
Velvets	51848	246796	
Velvetens	16474	72815	
Dimities	7	37	
Dimins, Blue	2759	2007	
Twills	414	745	
" Printed	121628	218930	
Lawns	33363	16682	
Muslins	123820	62219	
Taffachellas	23924	21453	

Lastings Cotton	206157	628779	C1.
Cloth Mohomedan	6621	14729	
Long Cloth	740	535-	
Linen, Fine	167	982	
Linen Coarse	152	568	
Brown Holland	106	424	
Balzarines, Dyed	1323	2593	
" White	2189	3546	
" Printed	2430	2625-	
Canvas, Bolts	1898	6946	
Cretonnes	226	1223	
Cotton Camlets	40	220	
" Checks, Dyed	19461	38144	
" Drill	1274	4841	C2.
" Flannels	11694	25816	
" Italians	259437	648593	
" Linos Dyed	1672	3277	
" " White	8374	16469	
" Quilts	18881	5785-	

Cottonades or Cotton	"	"
Unclassed	10403	13584
Cotton H'kf. Doz.	318590	254872
Cotton Thread Reels	86501	20760
" Yarn English	3719643	790424
" " Bombay	29619	629404
Mosquito Nets pcs.	3738	3966
Silk & Cotton Mixtures	609	2596
Alpaca	34	281
Abrakan	6	176
Blankets pairs	9376	25315
Bunting pcs.	934	3736
Camlets English	103525	837588
" Dutch	459	8147
Cassimires	57	929
Lastings	121743	814461
" Crape	1542	7124
" Imitation	300	2256

Long Ells	58640	245715
Spanish Stripes	47086	470860
Lustres Orleans figrd	98960	243356
" plain	3573	8933
Cloth Habit Broad and Medium	6649	146278
Cloth Italian	29222	130879
" Pilot	20	896
" Poncho	622	12440
" Russian	13391	361537
" Union	2382	33348
Flannels	3370	28813
Merinos	39	676
Mellons	1384	41520
Reps	3	70
Serges	382	6021
Silecias	284	1365
Tweeds	1029	17601
Woolen Goods unclassed	871	13466

C3

Woolen Knit Goods	461	3046
" Cotton knit Goods	2976	13392
" Thread Twists	90/100	67
Metals		C4.
	Pieces	
Copper Bar & Rod	24765.30	331603
" Sheets	4861.72	79002
" Nails	119.57	2182
" Ware & Manufactures	23.57	707
" " Unmanufactured	1121.04	13452
" Wire	398.47	8397
" Old	754.93	6820
Iron Plates & Sheets	25037.66	59339
" Bar	106663.05	213326
" Nail rod	323917.33	583052
" Hoop	4693.35	10889
" Galvanized	2688.82	7847
" Nails	2210.72	7764
" Ware or Manf'd	3600.62	8001
" Ore or Unmf'd	9322.31	5887

Iron Wire	33534.43	121389
" Old	450286.73	560369
" Pig Kentledge	37693.31	45232
Lead in Pigs	71816.88	257359
" " Sheets	950.17	4826
Tin in Slabs	15295.59	383919
" Plates	12740.81	49689
" Compound	590.58	4871
Quicksilver	21.94	976
Metal White	1517.61	57918
Zinc Sheets	1988.69	9452
Yellow Metal & Nails	4107.29	57502
Steel	30478.61	82893
Spelter	3353.17	15098
Metal Mfgs. unenumerated as Hardware, Brass ware &c. &c.		221708
Timber		
Beams Pieces	2857	17387

C5

C5

Planks Hardwood pieces	24033	21943
" Softwood Sq. ft.	11629331	398.120
" Teak Cu. ft.	580376	203.132
Piles Poles pieces	15499	6.820
Sundries.		
Acid Sulphuric Carbs	1056.67	30.235
Bags Gunny pieces	620290	31.533
Clocks "	28478	36893
Coal Tons	243605	1376368
Dyes & Colors Pkg.	27580	468756
Flour "	7922	39.610
American Ginseng from Hongkong	1027.49	285.641
Lamps & Burners Pcs.	89455	18.250
Lamp Wicks Gross	15372	2478
Matches Wax "	2374	2669
" Wood "	1157.297	288.203
Needles Mille	1036261	153.602
Kerosene Galls	14462.970	1601154

C6

Perfumery Pkg.	1921	96050
Sewing Machines Pcs.	135	1492
Soap	182571	109506
Stove Fittings Pkg.	360	5939
Watches Pcs.	4207	14363

E. J. Smithers
acting Consul General.

Shanghai China

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General

April 21st 1886.

Enclosure No. 1
Dispatch No. 186.

1885. Shanghai China

Trade Report.

Enclosure respecting the Manufacture of Silk.

The following data relative to the manufacture of silk is forwarded as an enclosure to my annual Trade Report, but in gathering the information contained herein I have followed the instructions and suggestions made in the Department's Circular dated July 15th 1885.

Especial attention has been given to report the facts in such a way that American Manufacturers may be able

to compare all the elements of cost entering into this branch of industry.

Following the example given in the above named Circular I addressed a series of questions to an American firm at this port who are proprietors of a silk Filature, employing improved Machinery and using Chinese workmen under foreign Supervision.

The questions and the answers obtained are as follows:

1°. What is the area of land, in square feet, and its present cost value, and what is the value of the buildings upon it

now occupied by you for manufacturing purposes ~

Ans. Area of land 45.000 square fut, or 6 3/4 mow.
Value of land @ Tls 1.000 (£7.700)
Value of buildings thereon Tls 30.000. (£33.000).

2° What is the area in Square fut of floor surfaces in actual use and cost of same per square foot based upon the cost of building ?

Ans: Area of floor surfaces in use 22.000 Square fut.

3° What kinds of Machinery are used ? Name varieties and State if all are self acting or

The Shanghai Tael is equivalent to U.S. Gold $1.02

Otherwise ?

Ans: Machinery consists of 2516 Reels and 384 Basins for preparing Cocoons.

4th What is the present cost price or value of all the machinery you employ, including boilers, engines, shafting, tools etc ?

Ans: Cost price of machinery Rs 35,000 (£ 30.500).

5th What kind of power is used to run your filature and what is the horse power Capacity ?

Ans: The filature is run by a 4 H.P. steam engine and is supplied with Steam by 3 Boilers

6° What is the cost price of Coal delivered at your Filature ?

Ans - Price of Coal from Tls 4 - 6 Tls 5-50 (Rs 4.40 to 6.05 -) per ton according to quality.

7° What amount is paid annually for taxes ?

Ans - The Government ground C. rent and the Municipal taxes amount together to Tls 200 (Rs 220) per annum

8° Are there any other expenses entering into the cost of production such as insurance, depreciation of plant, interest &c ?

If so please state the items

and amounts?

Ans - Additional expenses are Insurance Rs 1.000; (£1.100) - Depreciation @10% Rs 6.000. (£6.600) and Interest Rs 700 (£700).

Qº What returns on capital invested do you regard satisfactory?

Ans - We regard 10% net per annum as a satisfactory return on capital invested.

10º What is the total amount of your production for a stated period - say one week or one year?

Ans. Total annual production 345 piculs or 46000 lb of filature

Raw silk, from 1800 piculs of dry Cocoons.

11° What is the total number of persons employed about your filature exclusive of Administration?
Ans. Number of hands employed, 650.

12° What number of hours per week are your employés required to work, and what is the total average amount of weekly wages paid to them?
Ans. Employees work ten (10) hours a day and earn mexican $4½ to 5. per month. (US Gold $ day 4 to 4½).

13º What is the average price that you pay for cocoons delivered at your filature?

Ans. Average price of Cocoons Tls 70 to Tls 90 per picul (133⅓ lbs. av) (Tls 70 to Tls 100)

14º Starting with the cocoons in the condition you purchase them, and, with your process of manufacture what is the percentage of waste?

Ans. Percentage of waste in course of manufacture 80%.

15º What is the prevailing rate of interest paid by entirely responsible firms in Shanghai for the use of money?

Ans- Prevailing rate of interest- 7 to 8%.

Cost of living among Operatives.

It is well known that the Chinese live very cheaply, their chief article of food being rice.

Various reports have been made on this point and I have not deemed it necessary to detail the living expenses of Chinese operatives.

The amount named in answer No 12 is not in excess of what is earned by ordinary laborers in Shanghai. A large number of women are employed in this Province at very low wages which accounts for the low average given.

Hand Made Fabrics

For the purpose of obtaining reliable information relating to the elements entering into the cost of production of silk made on hand looms I instructed Mr Emens the Interpreter of this Consulate-General to proceed to Hangchow and Soochow, two centers for this industry, and the following data relates to one of the many hundreds of similar establishments in Hangchow, where silk fabrics are woven in dwellings. In some cases three or four looms are manipulated by the various members of a single family.

Building:

The building is of one

Storey: wooden frame and concrete walls: earth floor on a level with the street: the roof is made of tiles.

There is a single room 15 feet by 20 feet. Light is admitted by removing wooden shutters at the back of the weavers and through windows composed of translucent shell sparings. No attempt is made to moderate the temperature of winter. The room contains three wooden looms. The weaver sits in a hole scooped out so as to place him on the proper level to manipulate the shuttle. This house is on a side street, away from any thoroughfare where rent would likely be higher.

Items of Expense and Cost.

Value of land house standson.	$10.
Value of house when new,	
Cost to build	$25.
House contains 3 looms,	
Cost when new. $50 each	$150.
Total cost of establishment	$185.
Rent 50 cent per month.	
per year	$6.
Cost of maintaing 6	
workmen per year at rate	
of $2 per month each.	144.
Annual production 1500	
feet - Wages paid to -	
workmen at rate of 3¢	
per foot.	135.
Estimated repair needed in one year 12.	
	$391.

Owner receives for years
production, 18000 feet
at 2 cents per foot $360.
His net profit is thus $163.

It is usual for the loom
owner to work a loom himself.
The weavers eat and sleep
at the side of their looms.
No regular hours for working
are observed. If business is
good the looms are kept going as
many hours as there is daylight.

It is in these wretched
dwellings that the beautiful
silks for which China is famous
is woven; and it is a common
sight to see chickens, ducks and
pigs scratching about under looms
on which rich delicately tinted

Silks and satin fabrics.

In some instances the loom owner is able to buy the spun silk and weave it on his own account. Generally however he weaves it for the merchant, by the foot.

Velvet for the Imperial Court is manufactured at Nanking upon official looms.

Equally good velvet is made in dwellings similar to the example given and will compare with the finest European production in quality and the cost to manufacture, as I have been informed at the looms, is much less.

At Soochow Mr. Emens

found the same system of weaving in vogue as in Shanghai.

Silk Manufacturing throughout this Section of China was brought almost to a standstill during the last great rebellion.

The number of looms at Soochow, estimated before the rebellion at 12,000, is now reduced to 5,500 and many of these do not work the year round. The demand for Raw Silk for exportation has stimulated its production which is now said to be greater than it ever was before.

E. J. Smithers
Acting Consul General.

Shanghai China

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General

april 21st 1886

Inclosure No. 2
Despatch No. 186.

Mr Sherman please look this up
Si
D H Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 9 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 187 | April 27 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers acting Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:— Accounts.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Prisoners account for quarter ending March 31st Examined.

Copy to Aud. (TM) 5" June 10/86

No. 187

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 27th 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to the item "Prisoners Account", in my Jail Account for the quarter ending March 31st, 1886, I beg to inform you that this sum has been expended for the maintenance of Harry Millard and Thomas Letford. Millard first appeared at this Consulate General destitute, stating that he had been discharged from an American vessel at Hong-kong, but he had no discharge to support his statement. Subsequently he became a vagrant and was finally brought before me

me by the Municipal Police on a charge of having broken into a Chinese house. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. Before his release he was again convicted and resentenced to imprisonment for wilfully destroying Government property.

He was released and placed on board the American barque Emma F. Crowell, the Captain having agreed to allow him to work his passage to Victoria. Shortly before the departure of the barque, the Captain reported that Milland had made his escape; he is therefore now at large.

Referring to the prisoner Thomas

Ledford

Letford, who is under a two years sentence, — in the event of my application made in despatch No. 178, dated March 9th, not being granted, his imprisonment must necessarily continue to be an expense to the Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. J. Dmitrieus

acting Consul General

Note deaths &c

& Notes

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 9 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 188] May 1st 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smither Actg Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Quarterly Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 188-

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 1st 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following Returns for the Quarter ending March 31st 1886;

Stat 1.- Digest of Invoice books.

2.- Arrivals and departures of American vessels.

Notes 3.- Returns of deceased American citizens.

Do 4.- Record of Notarial services.

Title 5.- Summary of Consular business.

Do 6.- Return of Marshal of Consular Court.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant

E. J. Davidson

Acting Consul General.

FORM NO. 21.

ES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with C. J. Smithers, Consul at Shanghai China, from January 1st to March 31st 1886, inclusive.

TE OF EASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
ary 1st	Mrs Selby M. Clarke	Cambridge Mass	Resident.	Shanghai.		Executor.
12th	Eben D. Johnson	Bath Maine	"	"		No value
28th	Francis M. Coffin	Nantucket Mass	"	"		Executor.

E. J. Smithers

Acting U. S. Consul General

FORM No. 103.

Summary of Business at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai during the quarter ended March 31st 1886.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in Port from last quarter	Six
Vessels Arriving during present quarter	Seventeen
Vessels Departing	Fifteen
Vessels remaining in Port	Eight
Tonnage Arriving	12273
Tonnage Departing	9994
Fees received $	1127.63
Expenses including Salary, $	3253.75

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in Port from last quarter	None
Seamen Arriving	One
Seamen Shipped	Ninety four
Seamen Died	None
Seamen Discharged	Ninety nine
Seamen Deserted	One
Seamen Departed	One
Seamen in Port	None

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance from Previous quarter	$	$ 39.26
Received for ~~Extra Wages~~ Medical Aid		121.82
Expended for Seamen	144.38	
Balance	16.70	
	161.08	161.08

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI,
March 31st, 1886

E J Smithers
Acting U. S. Consul General.

71

No. 258 February 15th 1886

United States Consulate.

Dr. to "North-China Herald" Office.

For 1 Desk Hong List of 1886.

$2.50

as per voucher attached. @816 Gold 2.04

Received Payment,

Pickwood & Co

Proprietors.

Duplicate

71

No. 258 February 15th 1886

United States Consulate

Dr. to "North-China Herald" Office.

For 1 Desk Hong List of 1886.

$2.50

as per voucher attached. @816 Gold 2.04

Received Payment,

Pickwood & Co

Proprietors.

E/S

丙戌

U. S. Jail Shanghai March 19th 1886.

Received from John O'Neill U.S. Jailer the sum of 60 cents, for putting in three panes of glass, broken by Harry Millard a prisoner in this Jail, also 30¢ for repairing flooring of W.C.

90¢

74 ¢ good.

Shanghai, 1st February 1886.

U. S. Consulate

Dr. to

YUNG KEE & Co.

COAL & LUMBER YARD,

No. 662, SEWARD ROAD, HONGKEW.

滬記煤板棧上海虹口新虹橋西堍

1.86	To 1/4 ton Kaukau Coal	@ 8.25	2.06
1.86	" 1/4 " " "		2.06
			Tls. 4.12
	Received payment		@ 75 $5.50
	Yung Kee & Co.		@ 816 Gold 4.49
£9.5			

Duplicate

53

Shanghai, 1st February 1886.

U. S. Consulate

Dr. to

YUNG KEE & Co.

COAL & LUMBER YARD,

No. 662, SEWARD ROAD, HONGKEW.

滬記煤板棧上海虹口新虹橋西堍

1.86	To 1/4 ton Kaukau Coal	@ 8.25	2.06.
1.86	" 1/4 " " "		2.06.
			Tls. 4.12
	Received payment		@ 75 $5.50
	Yung Kee & Co.		@ 816 Gold 4.49

Paid

53

Shanghai, March 31st 1886

U.S. Consulate General.

74

Bought of CHUN-KEE,

COAL MERCHANTS.

			$	cts.
Janry	15	To half ton of Soft Coal.	3.7	
"	"	" Forty bundles of fine Wood.	1.0	
"	27	" half ton of hard Coal.	4.0	
Feby	24	" half " " Soft "	3.7	
March	20	" half " " " "	3.7	
			$16.2	

Received Payment
Chun Kee

@ 816 Gold 13.2

U.S. Consulate General.

74

Bought of CHUN-KEE,

COAL MERCHANTS.

			$	cts.
Janry	15	To half ton of Soft Coal.	3.75	
"	"	" Forty bundles of fine Wood	1.00	
"	27	" half ton of hard Coal.	4.00	
Feby.	24	" half " " Soft "	3.75	
March	20	" half " " " "	3.75	
			$16.25	

Received Payment
Chun Kee.

@ 816 Gold 13.26

Account Court

Voucher No. 75

Shanghai March 31st 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Luin., Dr.

For Petty Cash Sundry Expenses. Brooms.
Dusters. Mops & Cloths. $3.20
Oil night Watchman. .90
Entered $4.10
C816 Gold 3.35

Received, Shanghai, March 31st 1886. from E. J. Smithers Acting U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars. Four. 10/100
in full of the above Bill.

Paid.

Ah Luin.

Account Court

Voucher No. 75

Shanghai, March 31st 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Zuin. , Dr.

For Petty Cash Sundry Expenses. Brooms.

Dasters. Mops. & Cloths. $3.20

Oil. Night Watchman .90

~~Entered~~ for 1st quarter 1886. @816 Gold 3.35 $4.10

Received, Shanghai, March 31st, 1886. from E. J. Smithers Acting U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Four. 10/100

in full of the above Bill.

阿全

Ah Zuin

Paid.

Account Court

Voucher No. 76

Shanghai, March 31st 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Zuin., Dr.

For Official Visits to Mixed Court Magistrate. 1 Sedan Chair.

~~Entered~~ Coolies hire. $1.00

@816 Gold. 82

Received, Shanghai, March 31st, 1886. from E. J. Smithers U. S. Acting Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, One

in full of the above Bill.

Paid.

阿全

Ah Zuin.

Account Court Voucher No. 76

Shanghai, March 31st 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Luin., Dr.

For Official visits to Mixed Court Magistrate, 1 Sedan chair.

~~Entered~~ Coolies hire. $1.00

@816 Gold .82

Received, Shanghai, March 31st, 1886. from E. J. Smithers U. S. Acting Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, one

in full of the above Bill.

Paid. 阿李

Ah Luin.

[Form No. 137]

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHA

Return of Civil & Criminal Suits from the First day of January to the Thirty first day of Marc

CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.
829	January 6th	Ching ku and Wky Ching ku	R. H. Mustard & C. C. Bennett and G. A. Shufeldt	Civil	Counter sustained	Witness fee $5.00	1 19
830	" 11th	Geo. Smith	Owen Williams	"	For Plaintiff		7 2
831	" "	Ah kai	"	"	"		7 2
832	" 22nd	Chu Pao Ho.	O. R. Lovell	"	"		13. 9
833	" 27th	Zau ung ching	G. A. Wade	"	"		8 9
834	February 2nd	Schlef & another	F. E. Doe	"	"		5 6
835	" 3rd	Chinkee & Co	O. R. Lovell	"	"		15 3
836	" "	H. Seely	"	"	"		10 3
837	" 17th	Amoo & Co	Kitty Brown	"	"		8 7
				Criminal			
78	February 17th	United States	Wm. Wilson and A. G. Peterson	Insubordination & refusal of duty	Committed to Jail until the departure of this vessel.		16 0
79	March 8th	"	Thomas Selford	Robbery	Committed to Jail for a period of two years		18 1

To Court account 1st Quarter 1886 $ 132 02
By Amount expended " Voucher's attached $ 24 70.
" Balance $ 107 32.

G. A. Shufeldt
Marshal of the U

[Form No. 137]

D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

irst day of *January* to the *thirty first* day of *March* 1886, inclusive.

NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.						APPEALS.
				MARSHAL.	CLERK.	COURT.	ASSOCIATES & WITNESSES.	INTERPRETER.	TOTAL.	
		Remitted								
	Dismissed	$5.00	19 10	$7.00	$7.00	$5.00			$19.00	
Civil										
"	To Plaintiff		7 20	$1.00	$6.20				$7.20	
"	"		7 20	1.20	$6.00				$7.20	
"	"		13 90	$4.60	$9.00				$13.90	
"	"		8 90	$6.90	$2.00				$8.90	
"	"		5 60	$4.60	$1.00				$5.60	
"	"		15 30	$10.80	$4.50				$15.30	
"	"		10 30	$9.30	$1.00				$10.30	
"	"		8 70	$7.70	$1.00				$8.70	
Criminal										
Insubordination & refusal of duty	Committed to jail until the departure of this vessel.		16 00	$13.00	$3.00				$16.00	
Robbery	Committed to jail for a period of two years		18 10	$7.50	$4.60		$6.00		$18.10	
12										
10.										
92.										

G Schusfeldt

Marshal of the U.S. Consular Court.

Shanghai China

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITE

From the First of January to the Thir

	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	
	January 11th	John Kilby	Absent without leave	Municipal Police	Ordered his ve Company until a and the on boa
	" 6th	"	and refusal to go on board his vessel	"	
3	" 19th	Alfred H. Bishop	Assaulting an officer in discharge of his duty.	"	Fined costs be com until
4	February 8th	H. Millard	Drunk & Disorderly & damaging Property to the extent of £3.0.0	"	Fined or comm until
5	" 12th	Allen Hoskin	Drunk & Disorderly & breaking vases & glass valued @ £10.0.0	"	To Pa by Co & comm 7 days discha Company until o vessel
6	" 24th	Wm. Wilson	Absent without leave	"	
7	March 12th	Wm. Warne	Assault & Battery	"	Fined & comm for 10
8	" 30th	Morris O'Reilly	"	"	Dis
9	" "	Thomas Morrissey	"	"	Fined to be Chman costs

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Thirty first day of March 1886, inclusive.

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
Ordered on board his vessel		$5.00	Marshal $2.00 Clerk $2.00	"Penghadu"
Committed to jail until departure of vessel and then to be put on board		$9.00	Marshal $6.50 Clerk $2.50	"
Fined $10.00 and costs of trial or to be committed to jail until paid.	$10.00	$8.00	Marshal $7.00 Clerk $1.00	
Fined $5.00 & damages committed to jail until paid or shipped.		Put on board ship.		
To pay damages valued at $9.00 & costs committed to jail for 5 days unless sooner discharged from his vessel	$9.00	$4.00	Marshal $3.00 Clerk $1.00	"Vigilant"
Committed to jail until departure of his vessel		$8.00	Marshal $8.00	"Luzon"
Fined $5.00 mexicans committed to jail for 10 days	$5.00	$12.00	Marshal $11.00 Clerk $1.00	
Discharged	$1.00	Jail expenses		U.S.S. Omaha
Fined $10.00 mexicans to be paid in gold chinaman & also costs of suit	$10.00 mexicans	$7.00	Marshal $3.00 Clerk $1.00 & Interpreter $3.00	U.S.S. Omaha

'ED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of 187 , *inclusive.*

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 9 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 189] May 3rd 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Actg Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Accounts —

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Drafts drawn to balance Rent and Miscellaneous accounts and Jail Expense Account.

No. 189

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 3d 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following accounts for the Quarter ending March 31st 1886:

Rent and Miscellaneous account,

Jail Expense account.—

In order to balance these accounts I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State, draft No. 1, for U.S.gold $717.43 covering the former account, and No. 2 for U.S.gold $432.32 covering the latter account, for which your kind protection is respectfully

requested

requested.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

E. G. Dimithers

Act Assist General.

March 6th 1886. No. 2264

38

Seymour American Consul

Canton

Have requested Admiral to send

Ilert to reinforce Marion.

Smithers.

No 2260

39

March 6. 1886.

Davis, Admiral

Yokohama.

Seymour telegraphs excitement

concerning Canton can you

send Alert there.

Smithers

March 6th 1886.

Denby

American Minister

Peking.

Seymour	telegraphs	excitement	increasing
Canton	Hongkong	papers	publish
telegrams	about	President	reporting
entertain	claim	indemnity	and
Viceroys	telegram	Chinese	legation
Washington	intimating	reprisals	unless
indemnity	allowed		

Smithers.

No. 2262

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Shanghai STATION Jany the 6th 1886.

Nr.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a/p m.	Via:	Paid: $	To
					Received by me:	the H M a/p m.
						by me

Copy.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

	L Davis	Nagasaki	
Missionaries	grossly	abused	by
Chinese	insult	Berghotz	tasks
presence	of	staff	of
war		Swinhoes	

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Company's *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender _____ *Address* _____

Date _____

N.B. — You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

C 1 (1883 — 110,000).

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of consequence should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The charge for repeating a Message is **one half** the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Company may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in case of so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Company, they will refund the amount paid by the sender for the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Company has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegraphic administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, though working in connection with the Company.

No such refunding, however, shall take place if the non-transmission or non-delivery is caused by *"force majeure"*, or by circumstances which the Company cannot control, or otherwise than by the neglect or default of the Company or its Servants whilst the Message is under the Control of the Company; and the Company shall not be liable to make compensation beyond the amount to be refunded as above for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of the Message, or delay or error in the transmission or delivery thereof, howsoever such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, or error shall have occurred.

The control of the Company over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of these conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the Message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Company (and the Company shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Post or other conveyance, or through any system, service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or service of the Company.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

中國電報局　去報

42

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all ~~TELEGRAPH~~ STATIONS in the WORLD.

STATION Shanghai the 6 1886

Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
		H M a.m. p.	Viâ:	Paid: $	To
				Received by me:	the H M a.m. p.
					by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY

Capt

Beyhotz

Wenchow

Leaves

for

Wenchow

at

once

Swatow

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph ntion, and according to the Administration *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

ature of Sender _____ *Address* _____

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of co should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. Th for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Administration may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in ca so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Administration o Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Administration, they will refund the amount paid by the sende the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Administr has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegra administration or authority not controlled by the Administration exclusively, though working in connection with the Administra

No such refunding, however, shall take place if the non-transmission or non-delivery is caused by "*force majeure*," circumstances which the Administration cannot control, or otherwise then by the neglect or default of the Administration Servants whilst the Message is under the control, of the Administration; and the Administration shall not be liable to compensation beyond the amount to be refunded as above for any loss. injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-t mission or non-delivery of the Message, or delay or error in the transmission or delivery thereof, howsoever such non-transmis non-delivery, delay, or error shall have occurred.

The control of the Administration over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of t conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Admi ration (and the Administration shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Post or other con ance, or through any system service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any other administration or authority controlled by the Administration exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or se of the Administration.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 31st March 1886.

H 3

Brownley

Tientsin.

Telegraph Minister's departure and steamer.

Southern.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

中國電報局　去報

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Shanghai STATION Jany. the 7th 1886.

Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
		H M a.m. p.m.	Viâ:	Paid: $	To
				Received by me:	the H M a.m. p.m.
					by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY

	Bugholz	Okunkiang	
Admiral	Davis	Nagasaki	will
and	ship	of	was
to	Okunkiang	Smithers	

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph ion, and according to the Administration *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

ure of Sender _____ *Address* _____

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of co should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

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In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Administratio Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Administration, they will refund the amount paid by the sen the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Admini has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Tele administration or authority not controlled by the Administration exclusively, though working in connection with the Admini

No such refunding, however, shall take place if the non-transmission or non-delivery is caused by "*force majeure*," circumstances which the Administration cannot control, or otherwise then by the neglect or default of the Administrati Servants whilst the Message is under the control, of the Administration; and the Administration shall not be liable t compensation beyond the amount to be refunded as above for any loss. injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non mission or non-delivery of the Message, or delay or error in the transmission or delivery thereof, howsoever such non-transm non-delivery, delay, or error shall have occurred.

The control of the Administration over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes o conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Ad ration (and the Administration shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Post or other e ance, or through any system service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any other administration or author controlled by the Administration exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or of the Administration.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

中國電報局 去報

51

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

STATION the 188

.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a.m. p.	*Via*:	Paid: $	To
					Received by me:	the H M a.m. p.
						by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY

Soul	Franklin	left	to
Day	Smithers		

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph ention, and according to the Administration *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

nature of Sender *Address*

e 20/3 1886

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of co should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. T for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

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In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Administration Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Administration, they will refund the amount paid by the send the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Administ has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Teleg administration or authority not controlled by the Administration exclusively, though working in connection with the Administr

No such refunding, however, shall take place if the non-transmission or non-delivery is caused by "*force majeure*," circumstances which the Administration cannot control, or otherwise then by the neglect or default of the Administration Servants whilst the Message is under the control, of the Administration; and the Administration shall not be liable to compensation beyond the amount to be refunded as above for any loss. injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-t mission or non-delivery of the Message, or delay or error in the transmission or delivery thereof, howsoever such non-transmi non-delivery, delay, or error shall have occurred.

The control of the Administration over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Admi ration (and the Administration shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Post or other con ance, or through any system service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any other administration or authorit controlled by the Administration exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or se of the Administration.

Dr Hclair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 9 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 191] May 4th 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smith Attug Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

In regard Shanghai Postal Agency.

No. 190.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 4, 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith an open despatch addressed to the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, from which you will notice that, this Consulate General has been embarrassed by the failure of the Post Office Department to forward stamps, from the revenue of which the expenses of the agency have heretofore been paid.

I would respectfully recommend that the Department suggest to the Post Master General

Forwarded June 1/86

General, that, this Postal Agency should be placed upon an entirely different footing.

Heretofore the Consul General has been recognized as the Postal agent of the Government, and he has been expected to give bonds for the issuing to him of postage stamps.

I would recommend that an appointment of a Postmaster be made for Shanghai, from someone connected with the Consulate General, who would take entire responsibility of the office and receive an adequate salary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. J. Smithers
Act. Consul General

Hon Jas H Porter A H Clair

Hon. R. Hisc't Secretary of State

Sir

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 18 1886
RECEIVED

In the hurry of business on the day of my departure from Camden I unintentionally omitted to notify you. I left there on the 1st day of May, and sail from here to morrow by the Steamer Belgic. I filed my bond as Postal Agt on the 29th of April. I am accompanied by a young man Louis R. Slauden native of Charleston S.C. whose appointment as Marshall, I would recommend. This will be the only change in the officials at Shanghai, as now advised, I will ask, and this because, I would like to have this young man with me, whom I know. I have, Sir, the honor to be

Your Obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy
Consul Genl at Shanghai

87

St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 16 1886
RECEIVED

No. 191] May 11– 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Consul General. to the State Department. Legation at Peking

Subject:– Acknowledgement

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 191-

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 11th, 1886.

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instruction No. 57, with enclosures as stated.

An additional enclosure irrelevant to the subject of the despatch is returned herewith, it being evidently sent in error.

I have also to acknowledge a circular dated March 16th and volumes 71 and 72 of American Decisions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

E. J. Dimitheus

Acting Consul General.

One Enclosure. OK

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 28 1886
RECEIVED

No. 192] May 22 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Actg Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:— Acknowledgement.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 192

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 22nd. 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Departments instructions No. 58 dated March 31st, and 59 dated April 15th, together with Circular of March 18th and a communication dated March 30th, informing me of the appointment of a Consul General for Shanghai.

The various instructions contained in the above will be carefully complied with.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General.

United States Consulate General,

Navy

882 To Navy July 13'86

L H Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 6 1886
RECEIVED

No. 193] June 1, 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Act Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject: Visit to Nanking.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 193

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 1st 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform the Department that during the past week I accompanied the Honorable Charles Denby, the United States Minister to China, on his visit to the Viceroy at Nanking.

On arrival, the U.S.S. Marion saluted the Chinese flag with 21 guns, which was returned by the adjoining forts. Later in the day, the Minister accompanied by Captain Miller U.S.N., two of his officers, Mr. Cheshire, the Legation interpreter, and myself called

called upon Viceroy Tsêng at his official residence in the city, sedan chairs and horses having been put at our disposition for that purpose.

The Viceroy received the Minister and party with marked courtesy, and on the following day returned the visit on board the Marion.

The Minister and the officers of the Marion having visited the various places of interest at Nanking proceeded to Hankow, and I returned to Shanghai in a river steamer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General.

Desp

Thank,
Sts
Noted

De Klaire

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 6 1886
RECEIVED

No. 194] June 2 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Esq Consul General. to the State Department. Legation at Peking

Subject:— Opening of Hospital at Nanking -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Newspaper account inclosed in which Minister Denby's remarks on the occasion appear.

No. 194

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 2, 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a newspaper clipping taken from the Shanghai Courier of yesterday's date, containing an account of the opening exercises of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at Nanking. 1

The remarks of Minister Denby on the occasion may prove interesting to the Department.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

E. J. Smithers

Acting Consul General

One enclosure

NANKING.

OPENING OF THE PHILANDER SMITH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The third day of Minister Denby's stay in Nanking was occupied in a formal opening of the great hospital of the Methodist Episcop Mission of that City. Invitations the day befo had been sent to the various Yamens solicitating the attendance of the officials at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 27th of May. The Minister, Captain of the *Marion*, several officers, and the band came punctually in the Viceroy's steamer. Officials to the number of 18 came with a great retinue of runners. Officials which could not attend sent messages, and in some instances letters expressing regrets &c.—A preliminary service was held in the Chapel connected with the hospital in which several Missionaries took part. The chapel was well filled with officials, the Minister and his party, including our genial and deservedly popular Consul-General Mr. Smithers, and the band from the *Marion*. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jackson of Wuhu, a chapter from the Bible was read by Rev. Mr. Hart (Supt. of the Mission) and the hospital formally turned over to Rev. R. C. Beebe M.D., physician in charge. The Minister was introduced with a short speech by Dr. Beebe. Mr. Denby spoke for about a quarter of an hour, commending this philanthropic enterprise with great eloquence. He said:—

We are met here on a very interesting occasion. The oldest and youngest nations of the world stand face to face and join hands in a friendly purpose. We do not to-day organize methods for human slaughter—we are not devising a scheme of territorial conquest—we are not seeking even the commercial or mercenary advantages which control the actions of men. Our objects and aims are above all such considerations. We recognize as true what the ancient Roman said, "I am a man and nothing that is human is indifferent to me." In a spirit of Christian love for the humblest of humanity, across the great ocean, up this noble stream men have come, impelled only by the desire to do good to their fellow men. It matters not that an Eastern sun has burnt upon the brow of the people a darker color than ours—or matters not that their language and their customs are alien to ours; they are human beings—they have bodies to cure of disease and souls to save. The designers of this noble Hospital have left the pleasures and the ease of their far western homes for what? To make money? To win earthly fames? To lead an epicurian life? No! From the banks of the Mississippi and the Kenebec, from the Rio Grande and the Pacific Slope, men have abandoned all that man holds dear to erect the cross in this distant clime, and to teach by word and conduct "the Golden Rule"—taught by Christ and cherished by Confucius. "Do unto others what you would they should do unto you." You may tell me of feats of heroism performed on field and wave—the Christian Missionary is as surely a hero as any soldier or sailor of them all. Of all the forms of human charity, and they are as numerous as the stars, there is not one so absolutely unselfish, so beneficial in its results, so general in its benefactions as the Public Hospital. Here the sick, the maimed, the sufferers from every form of ailment will find without money and without price, skilful aid, kind attention, and the warmest welcome. Here the fevered brow, the injured limb, the darkening eye, the eating cancer,—all forms of disease, will meet their masters, trained in modern art, softened and sweetened by Christian kindness. I do not praise the heroic men and women who are giving their bright womanhood and stalwart manhood to China—they stand on a plane where human praise will not reach them. They serve a master who will pay them back in that eternal life which will ere long commence for us all and in that Heaven where disease and sorrow are unknown. I am lost in wonder as I travel over China at the advancement that this great energetic laborious people have made in the last two decades. I see her harbours crowded with steamers. I see the electric wire girding her hills—I see arsenals and workshops—I see the most delicate fabrics in velvet, silk, ivory and wood manufactured in her cities—I see everywhere the church spire pointing heavenward, the hospital with its open doors for the poor and ailing, and the college thronged with the bright-eyed Asiatic. . . . . From time immemorial China and the United

States have been friendly. This great Empire and the Great Republic across the Pacific have never yet joined in warlike action. I fondly hope that this traditional friendship will never be broken on the part of my country. As representative of the many millions across the waters I return thanks for the liberality and wise kindness which have made this institution possible. I invoke for it and its managers the greatest measure of success and a continuance from the authorities here of all needed support and protection.

The band played several pieces, and there were two hymns sung. A paper giving an outline history of the hospital was read by Mr. Hart. After these exercises were over the invited guests to the number of about 35 repaired to one of the main wards where a collation was served. The native officials to a man were in the best of humor and went through the evolutions of the knife and fork with remarkable precision. The ladies of the two Missions at Nanking were deserving of high compliments for the elegant table prepared considering the isolated condition of the city from a foreign market. The officials were taken over the different sections of the building and shown the wire-woven mattresses which were a great novelty. It was a pleasant day, and everybody seemed happy. One of the officials said they had never seen anything like this in Nanking. The Minister pronounced it, the pleasantest day of his trip. At 4 p.m. the partly headed by Mr. Denby returned to the *Marion* The band played at the hospital several airs before leaving.

During the afternoon the Minister was escorted by Mr. Liu to the satin factories, and afterward he was shown over the Confucian temple by a Missionary.

H.

[We have received another report in reference to Minister Denby's visit to Nanking, and the same will appear to-morrow.]

Shanghai

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the printed conditions thereof and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS	FROM
4	Ed W		9	Shanghai

Received at Swatow 7.50a June 11 1886

Secretary Porter

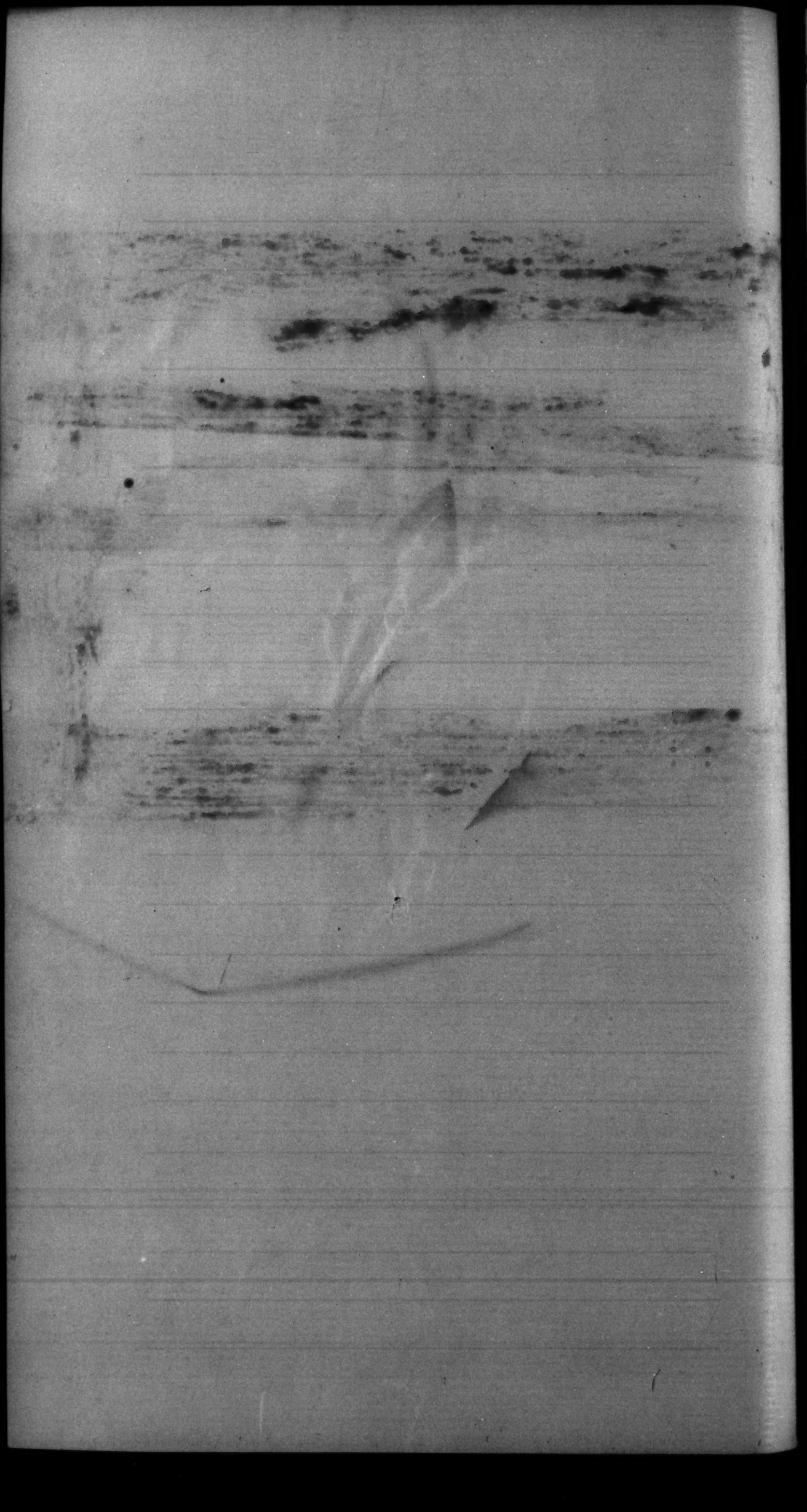
Washington

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. JUN 11 1886 RECEIVED.

Leave requested return Washington

Urgent

Smithers



ac Jul 30/86

dr St. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 26 1886

No. 195] June 12 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Smithers Actg Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Leave of absence.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Telegrams requesting and granting leave of absence confirmed.

No. 195

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 12th 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to confirm the following telegrapic despatch transmitted to you yesterday,

" Secretary Porter

Washington

" Leave requested return Washington Urgent

" Smithers "

I have received your reply as follows

" Smithers

" Consul General

Shanghai

"Leave granted

"Porter"

Permit me to state that I shall proceed at once to the United States by the way of Europe.

I have the honor to, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

E. G. Smithers

Acting Consul General.

011

Ans Jul 30/86

D. St. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 26 1886
RECEIVED

No. 6 June 12th — United States

Consulate General

— Shanghai. —

Mr. Kennedy Consul General, to

State Department

Subject: Assuming charge

of Consulate General. —

Inclosing Inventory

No. 6

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 12th, 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform the Department that I arrived at Shanghai on the evening of the 10th, and have today assumed charge of this Consulate General.

I enclose herewith an inventory of the Government property connected with the Consulate, and the joint certificate (Form 5) as required by Article IX of the Consular Regulations, duly signed by my predecessor and myself. 1 2

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Two Enclosures.

No. .....

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 12th 1886

We certify, on this the 12th day of June, the services of E. J. Smithers as Acting Consul General ceased, and he is entitled to his salary and fees, including said day; and that the services of John D. Kennedy as Consul General commenced the day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by the Consular Regulations Article IX.

E. J. Smithers
Acting Consul General

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

General Office

2 Safes
33 Record Books
3 Desks and furniture
1 Table
1 Revolving Chair
3 Chairs
2 Gas fixtures
1 pt for sealing
1 Counter
1 Lot of forms and Stationery
1 Coal Scuttle
1 Letter press stand etc.
1 Wax Seal
1 Dry Seal
1 Date Stamp
1 Drop light

Compradores Room

10 Record Books
1 Clock
2 Desks
1 Gas fixture
1 pt for sealing

Store Room

2 tables (1 in servants quarters)
1 Form case
1 Gas fixture

Post Office

2 Tables
7 Sorting cases
7 Stamps
1 Safe
2 Mail boxes for drop letters,
5 Gas fixtures
3 Scales

Lower Hall.

1 Bulletin board
1 Coat of Arms
2 Gas fixtures
3 Mats
2 Wooden benches

Upper Hall.

1 Hat rack
2 Door mats
1 Count calendar
1 Gas fixture
7 Door signs

Court Room

Carpeted platform
Judges Bench
Counsel and reporting tables
1 Clerks Desk
1 Interpreters Desk
Prisoners dock
Witness stand
4 large chairs
10 small Chairs
2 Gas fixtures
1 Bible
6 Ink Bottles
1 Pair curtains and cornice.

Consular Clerks Room

1 Desk
1 Table
2 Book racks
3 Chairs
1 Gasfixture
A quantity of volumes of Diplomatic
Correspondence Consular Reports
Statutes at Large Circulars etc.

Clerk of the Court's Room

2 Desks
1 Revolving chair
3 Sets pidgeon holes
3 Chairs
1 Case for books and papers
1 Letter press and stand
1 Typist Machine (broken)
1 Safe
1 Statistical Atlas
Lot of Forms
3 ink Stands and sundry desk furniture
2 Associates Boxes
4 Miscellaneous Books of Records
9 Despatch entry books in use
4 " books " "
3 Dockets } Court " "
3 Minute books }
8 Press copy books " "
1 Webster's dictionary (small -)
1 Clerks seal
1 Date stamp
4 Registers in use
2 " (old)

1 Criminal Record Book
2 Marshals " "

Interpreters Room

1 Desk and furniture
1 Revolving chair
1 " " (Old)
4 Chinese chairs and 2 tea pots
2 Chairs
3 Gas fixtures
1 Safe containing Land Registers and Title Deeds
14 Vol. Encyclopedia Americana
42 " Annals of Congress
18 " (Old) Statutes at Large
3 " Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion
Sundry volumes of Consular Reports and Customs Returns.
Chinese seals
1 Glass doored case containing Chinese records despatches, despatch books and a lot of blank land deeds.
7 Maps
Letter press, Stand &c.

Archive Room

Sundry Court archives, old despatch books, records and press copies.

Consul General's Room

Stationery cupboard containing sundry stationery and files of current despatches.

1 Date block

Case No. 1 contains stationery newspaper files & chair coolie clothing.

Case No. 2 contains newspapers circulars. bound despatches, Customs Trade Returns and Stationery.

Case No. 3 contains 119 volumes Law Reports, commentaries, books of forms Codes of procedure etc.

Case No. 4 contains North China Heralds in half yearly volumes from 1870 excepting 1879 - sundry volumes Diplomatic correspondence &c.

Case No. 5 contains:-

72 volumes American Decisions & 3 digest
7 " Wants actions & Defences & 1 digest
4 " Decisions of Supreme Court

Miller

22 Volumes Decisions of Supreme Court
(Curtis -)

6 office chairs
1 Desk and furniture
1 block
1 Seal
1 Date Stamp
1 Webster Dictionary
1 Gas fixture
2 Pictures
1 table and stand.

Jail

Cook house

1 Small cooking stove
1 Meat safe
3 Tables
3 Scales
1 Axe
1 Hatchet
2 Wooden baskets
9 tin pans 9 tin plates 9 tin spoons

Yard

1 Water Kegs
1 " Kettle

Outer Hall

1 Hanging Lamp

3 Mats

1 Coat of Arms -

Inner Hall

2 Reading tables

2 Wooden forms

1 Stove and piping

1 Book case glass doors (about 50 books)

No. 1 Cell

1 Bedstead

1 Bed

2 Blankets

No. 2 Cell

12 old Blankets (condemned)

No. 3 Cell

1 Bedstead, 1 Mattress, 2 blankets

No. 4 Cell

1 Bedstead, 1 Mattress 2 blankets

No. 5 Cell

1 Bedstead 1 Mattress 2 blankets.

No. 6 Cell

1 Bedstead, 1 Mattress 2 blankets

Jail Store Room

2 canisters for tea and coffe
6 Ticks 5 not filled.
3 Single blocks
1 Snatch blocks
1 Double blocks
1 Watering pot
1 Beam Scale
5 Ensigns
1 Pennant
8 Fathoms new Rope
1 Paint brush
1 Mail flag
2 Ensigns

Jail Bath Rooms.

1 Washing table and stand,
1 Wooden form

Upper Hall.

1 Door mat
1 Roll matting
1 block
11 Hand Irons (old)
1 Pair Shackels
Lot of keys for cells, with duplicate

No. 7 Cell

1 Bedstead

1 arm Chair

No. 8 Cell

1 Bedstead 1 mattress 2 blankets

No. 9 Cell

1 Bedstead 1 Mattress 2 blankets

No. 10 Cell

2 Arm Chairs

Jail Corridor

1 Writing table

1 Chair

1 Stove and piping

Stores

2 Stoves belonging to office

1 Iron pot Gas burner

Spare Chairs

1 Sedan official chair for Consul General

1 " " " Interpreter.

The Government archives and property belonging to the U.S. Consulate at Ningpo as per attached inventory-

1 Flag Staff.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai June 12, 1886

I hereby certify that the foregoing inventory of the archives and property belonging to this Consulate General is true and correct.

E. J. Smithers
U.S. Acting Consul General.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai June 12th 1886

Received from E. J. Smithers Acting Consul General the archives and property of the U.S. Consulate General Shanghai as per foregoing inventory.

L. N. Kennedy
US Consul General.

Inventory of the Property owned by the United States and belonging to the United States Consulate at Ningpo.

Furniture.

1 Writing Table with drawers for stationery Camphor Wood. new.

2 Book Cases fitted up with pigeon holes. drawers etc Camphor Wood new.

1 Large Book Case with drawers and pigeon holes. old and worthless.

1 Iron Chest.

1 Screw Seal. old and broken.

1 Lever Seal.

1 Small Seal hand stamps for wax.

1 Stamps for Invoices with ink and pad.

1 Chinese Seal.

Record Books.

1 Note of Marine protest.

1 Extended protest.

1 Registry.

1 Registry of Land titles.

1 Letters to Department of State.

1 Miscellaneous Letters full.

1 Returns and Fees.

1 Ships Daily Journal full.

Record Books Continued

1 Treasury Fees.
1 Arival and Departure of American Vessels.
1 Quarterly statement of Fees.
1 Seamans Register
1 Book of Passports.
1 Relief of Destitute Seamen.
1 Invoice Book.
1 American Seamen.
1 Ships Daily Journal full.
2 Register of Letters received.
2 Register of Letters sent.
1 Court Records.
1 Court Docket.
1 Court Account.
1 American Citizen deceased.
1 Register of American Citizens.
1 Correspondence — Chinese Consul.
3 Letter Books.
2 Filed Letters Chinese Consul.
11 Books for filing Letters.
1 Statistical Atlas of the United States.

Law Books.

United States Statutes at large from 1789 to 1873. 17 Vols bound.

Law Books Continued.

1 Synoptical Index to the Laws of the United States 1 Vol. bound.
1 Revised Statutes United States bound.
1 Revised Statutes " 2 Vol bound.
1 Wheatings Elements of International Law bound

Miscellaneous Books.

17 Vols Commercial Relations
29 Vols Foreign Relations or Diplomatic Correspondence
2 Vols Reports Department of Agriculture.
1 Vol. Customs Regulations 1874.
3 Vols Register of Department of State and Several unbound.
5 Vols Consular Regulations 1856. 1863 - 1868 - 1870 and 1874.
2 Copies U. S. Consular Court Regulations.
1 Vol. Treaties between the United States and China.
1 Small Bible.

The unbound Books Pamphlets Papers Contained on the Shelves. in the Drawers, and in the pigeon holes with sundry forms and a small quantity of Stationery. Flags and Coat of Arms.

Additions to the above since my incumbency into Office.

4 Chairs for the Office.
1 Official Sedan Chair.
4 Suits of Clothing for Chair Coolies.
1 Ink Stand.
7 Vols U. S. Statutes at large from 1873 to 1882 (unbound)
1 Book of Translations.
1 Register of Official Letters sent.
1 Register of Official Letters received
1 Book of General Letters.
1 Consular Regulations.
3 Commercial Relations 1879-1880
1 Vol. Flags of different Nations presented by Captain Harrington Commanding U. S. S. Juniata.
1 Letter Scales.

Shanghai

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

Despatch No. 6
dated June 12th 1886.

Enclosures.
Nos. 1 and 2.

a
July 30. 86

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 26 1886
RECEIVED

No. 7] June 23 1886 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the* ~~Legation at Peking~~ *State Department.*

Subject:— Acknowledgement.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 7

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 23rd 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instructions numbered 60, dated April 23rd, 61, dated April 24th, 62, dated April 28th, together with circular dated April 19th. The various instructions contained in the above will be carefully complied with.

I have the honor, to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

L. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 26 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 8] June 23 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:— Nomination of a Marshal.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Incloses bond for the Consul

Bond approved & to Treasury Dept. Com to Cons. 7/26/86

No. 8

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 23d 1886

Hon. Jas D Porter

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the nomination of Louis R. Staudenmayer for appointment as United States Marshal at this Consulate General. He is a native of Charleston South Carolina, a citizen of the United States, of correct moral character and qualified for the position.

I enclose his official bond, duly certified. 1

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the character and efficiency of the present incumbent

incumbent G. A. Shufeldt, Esq

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

One Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 26 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 9] June 23 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

M. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:— Requisition for additions to offic

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The Consul General requests the Department of State to grant additional legal books etc. for this office.

answd
a.a.a.
J.B.P.
aug 31/86

No. 9

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 23 1886

Hon. Jas D Porter

assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to request that the following additions be made to this office. They will conduce to its equipment, and aid materially, in the proper conduct of the public service, to wit:

Williams on Executors

Hurd on Habeas Corpus

Wharton's Criminal Law

Wharton's Homicide

Archbold's ~~Archbold's~~ Pleadings

Pomeroy's Equity jurisprudence

(American Reports)

Bishop on Marriage and Divorce

Reports of United States Circuit Court

Court of California, or the Court
in which California is.
Wharton's Conflict of Laws.
Cent. Am. Law
Cooley's Blackstone
Cooley's Constitutional Limitations
Broomes Legal Maxims
Myers United States Digest I think about
American Law Review
Opinions of Attorney Generals from
1857, (the last date of those in this office)
Otto's Supreme Court, U.S. Decisions.
William's Dictionary of Chinese
One Fire-proof safe.

The last two named are
procurable in Shanghai.

I have also to request
that the Department authorize me
to have a telephone placed in
this Consulate General at a

cost

cost of 55^{00} per year.

Telephones are extensively used here, and if adopted in this office will be of great benefit to our merchants.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

L. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Gov. Porter

We are ready to
answer Shanghai
on all the points
of expenditures raised
in his No 9 except
that for a telephone -
Singapore has been
denied a telephone -

T. O'Connor Davis

Deny the Telephone

J. P. R.

Aug 19/86

How about Safe
& Chinese Dictionary
& Telephone?

F. D. McClain

As to Dictionary, allow latest and best ~~edition~~ of Williams Anglo Chinese Dict.

I do not ~~think we~~ can afford a safe, which will probably cost $500 in Shanghai.

I am still awaiting your report on the other telephones in use. Have you instructed Singapore yet?

A.A.H.

Aug 2. '86

rge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help

.....

Sworn and subscribed before me, a.....in and
the.....this.....day
of.....A. D. 188 .

.....

AUG 2 1888

Mr. Chilton
Very good.
Suggest this list
to him, but let
him make his
own selection within
$100.-

It strikes me that the following books are most needed by the A.G. out of those mentioned, viz:

Williams, Law of Executors, 1887, 3 Vols		$ 15.50
Wharton, Criminal Law '85, 2 Vols		10.25
U. S. Circuit Court Reports 9th Cir.		
McAllister	1855-9 1 Vol	7.00
Deady	1861-9 1 Vol	8.00
Sawyer	1870 — 6 Vols	48.00
		63.00
Wharton, Conflict Am. Laws		5.00
Wharton, Commentaries Am. Law		5.00
		$ 98.75

I suggest however that it would be best to allow the A. G. to make his own selection within the limit fixed. Respy

R. S. Chilton Jr

Aug 2. 86

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 2 1886

Mr. Chilton -

We can possibly afford this so early in the fiscal year.

Make a selection to cost not over $100, and let me see the list. The rest must be reserved for consideration later.

A. A. Ely

Prices of law books asked for by the Consul-General at Shanghae.

Williams.	Law of Executors.	1877, 3 vols	18.00	15.50
Wharton.	Criminal Law.	1885. 2 vols	12.00	10.25
Wharton.	Homicide.	2d edition., 1 vol	6.00	5.75
Pomeroy.	Equity Jurisprudence.	3 vols.		16.50
Bishop.	On marriage and divorce.	2 vols	12.00	10.50

United States Circuit Court Reports for the Ninth Circuit.

McAllister,	1855-1859	1 vol.	7.00
Deady.	1861-1869	1 vol.	8.00 out of Print
Sawyer.	1870-	out of Print have 6 vols @ $8 a vol	48.00 5.00

Wharton.	Conflict of Laws	6.00	5.00
Wharton.	Commentaries on American Law		5.00
Blackstone's Commentaries, edited by Cooley.,	2 vols	10.00 new ed	9.50
Cooley.	Constitutional Limtations	6.00	5.30
United States Digest. First series,	14 vols	84.00	4.70
Second "	15		5.50
	30 vols. for		100.00
~~Opinions of the Attorneys general, all subsequent to 1857 to date~~			
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions	1875-1881.	17 vols	51.00

#3 a vol #297.30

Offered by W. M. Masson

If my footing
is correct the books
asked for will cost
$297.30.

F. F. Dwight

July 31/86.

JUL 28 1886

Mr. Dwight

Certain books, marked with a cipher, may be omitted.

Can you tell me, approximately, how much the un-ciphered books would cost, exclusive of Opinions Atty's Genl?

Ab

JUL 28 1899

Dr Wharton:

Please revise this list of books. We can't afford all - but can give him a few of the more essential ones.

Late Digest of Atty Gen'ls opinions must take the place of the full set.

A L

No.

Mr.

Subj

Informs interested party, &c

Dupl. 30/86 to St. Clair

Dupl. 30/86

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 26 1886
RECEIVED

No. 10] June 23 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:— Death of Eben C. Johnson.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

He died the 3rd day of March 1885.

No. 10

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 23rd 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Replying to the Department's instruction No. 61 dated April 24th, in which — inquiries are made concerning the death of Eben C. Johnson I beg to state that a clerical error occurred in my predecessors No. 180 in which he reported — the death of Johnson.

Eben C. Johnson who was registered in this Consulate General as being born in Bath, Maine and as an Engineer, entered the Shanghai General Hospital on the 1st day of March last

and

died at 7 P.M. the 3d day of March of small pox.

He has at various times been out of employment; this together with intemperate habits rendered him without any means whatever at the time of his death. His clothing was destroyed.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

Shank

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 16 1886
RECEIVED

Ack aug 19/86

Dft Clair
&
Dft Ford

No. 11] July 7th 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject: Customs Tariff of China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Report filed for publication

7

No. 11

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 7th 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In compliance with the Department's instructions contained in a Circular dated April 19th., 1886, I now have the honor to enclose a list of the Customs duties that are collected under the tariff laws of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China.

Being unable to obtain a published tariff of later date than the original classification made in 1858 I applied to the Customs authorities for assistance

assistance which was courteously granted -

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

One Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 16 1886
RECEIVED

D. H. Clarke

No. 12] July 14 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~. State Department.

Subject:— Bond of Marshal.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Certified Bond to Treasury Aug 20/86

No. 12

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 14th 1886.

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In compliance with your instruction numbered 6 I have the honor to enclose herewith the official bond and oath of office of Louis R. Standenmayer whose nomination and preliminary bond went forward in my No. 8 of the 23rd of June. 1/2

I have the honor to be

Sir -

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Two Enclosures as stated.

Mr. Ford

misdirection

No. 13] July 10 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— International Exhibition.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Proposed to be held in Shanghai in 1888 -

No. 13

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 20th 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform the Department of a movement that has been started with a view of holding an International Exhibition in Shanghai in 1888.

A meeting was held on the 17th instant - over which I had the honor to preside - which was attended by representatives - members of the Consular Body and mercantile community.

A committee consisting of members of the different nationalities

nationalities who possess important commercial relations with China was formed.

I will keep the Department advised from time to time of the development and probable success of this movement.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

No deaths Noted Sept 20. 1886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 14] July 31st 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Pekings.~~

Subject:- Quarterly Returns -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

2 quarter ending June 30. 1886.

No. 14

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 31st 1886.

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following Returns for the Quarter ending June 30th 1886.

1. Digest of Invoice book
2. Arrivals and departures of American vessels
3. Returns of deceased citizens
4. Record of Notarial Services
5. Summary of Consular business
6. Return of Marshal of Consular Court.
7. Aggregate of fees during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1886.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Seven Enclosures.

(Form No. 103.)

SUMMARY of business at the United States Consulate at Shanghai during the quarter ended June 30th, 1886.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in port from last quarter,	8
Vessels arriving during present quarter,	18
Vessels departing,	16
Vessels remaining in port,	10
Tonnage arriving,	10149
Tonnage departing,	9761
Fees received, $	1390.08
Expenses, including salary, $	288744

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in port from last quarter,	
Seamen arriving,	
Seamen shipped,	59
Seamen deceased,	1
Seamen discharged,	47
Seamen deserted,	
Seamen departed,	
Seamen in port,	

UNITED STATES Consulate AT Shanghai
June 30th, 1886.

[SEAL.]

J. D. Kennedy
U. S. Consul General

[THIS RETURN TO BE SENT, AT END OF EACH QUARTER, TO THE FIFTH AUDITOR, WITH ACCOUNT FOR SALARY AND FEES.]

Shanghai China

A Tennedy

Consul General

June quarter 1886.

Summary of Con'ls Rec'ts

Form No 105.

5

FORM No. 21.

ES *of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with* J. D. Kennedy Gen'l *U. S. Consul at* Shanghai China, *from* April 1st *to* June 30th 1886, *inclusive.*

E OF EASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
					$61.07	
14/6	Frank Caffrey	Gloucester Mass.	Mary L. Cushing	Shanghai		Clothing Destroyed.
32/6	Charlotte L. Partridge	New Haven Conn.	St. Johns College	Shanghai		Taken Charge of by her Husband.

J. D. Kennedy
U. S. Consul Gen'l

Shanghai China

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

June quarter 1886.

Return of Deceased Citizen

Form 121.

路

The Court account Judicial

Dr to YUN WOO.

開號

Ivory, Sandalwood, Watch Maker Engraver, & Curiosities, &c., Gold & Silver Smith.

	$	Cts.
To Two Clocks Repair	$1	50
6/10 ex 66	1.	22

仁和收洋

E.9.0

Contradum Vary court account

U. S. Consulate General.

Shanghai, June 11th 1926

COMPRADORE,

Pay (支) Prison a/c ~~or Order~~

Mexican Dollars Equivalent to U.S. gold $14.26/9

which charge to Court fine a/c

(Blanket supplied prisoner)

~~Sold~~

~~Gain~~ $14.26

E.J. Smithers

Consul General.

Voucher No. 66

Account

Shanghai, June 30th 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Luin, Dr.

For Official Visits to Taotai & Sedan chairs. Coolies hire. $8.00/100

~~Entered~~ for the quarter ending 30th June 1886.

Received, Shanghai, June 30th 1886, from D. Kennedy U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Eight @816— 6.5 3

in full of the above Bill.

阿李

Ah Luin.

Paid.

Account Court Judicial

Voucher No. 66

Shanghai, June 30th 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Quim, , Dr.

For Official Visits to Taotai. 8 Sedan Chairs. Coolies hire. $8,00/100

~~Entered~~ for the quarter ending 30th June 1886.

Received, Shanghai, ~~June~~ 30th, 1886. from J. Kennedy. U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Eight @816— 6.53

full of the above Bill.

阿 全

Ah Quim.

Paid.

Account Court Judicial Voucher No. 67

Shanghai, June 30th 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Quin, Dr.

For Petty Cash Sundry Expenses for 2d quarter

1886. Brooms. Dasters. Mops & Cloths. $2.80

Entered Oil. night watchman. .90

$3.70

Received, Shanghai, June 30th 1886. from

D. Kennedy U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican

Dollars, Three. 70/100 2816 – 3.02

in full of the above Bill.

阿泉

Ah Quin.

Paid.

Account Court Judicial Voucher No. 67

Shanghai June 30th 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Lunn., Dr.

For Petty Cash Sundry Expenses for 2d quarter 1886. Brooms, Dusters. Mops + Cloths $2.80

~~Entered~~ Oil. night Watchman. .90

$3.70

Received, Shanghai, June 30th, 1886. from J. Kennedy U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Three. 70/100 @816— 3.02

in full of the above Bill.

阿亮

Ah Lunn

Paid.

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHA

From the First of April to the Thirtieth day of June

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPO
1886 June 17th	J. Kendruff.	Absent without leave.	Marshal.	Committed to jail for five days. but if his vessel leaves in the mean time. then to be put on board.	$8.00		
June 17th	Cleveland Downs Prisoner Plead Not Guilty	Assault & battery.	Marshal.	Fined one dollar and Cost of Suit.	$1.00		
June 19th	James Hawkins	Assaulting Indian Constable &c. 7/5.	Municipal Police	Fined $10.00 and 30 days in the Consular Jail, unless sooner shipped & to pay Costs.	$18.00		Fined
June 25th	Henry Grady	Absent without leave.	Municipal Police	To be put on board his vessel.	$8.00		
June 25th	A. Helgesen.	Absent without leave	Municipal Police	Committed to jail until the departure of his vessel.	$8.00		
June 25th	Wm Marr.	Absent without leave	Municipal Police	Committed to jail until the departure of his vessel.	$8.00		

NAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

t of April to the Thirtieth day of June 1876, inclusive.

CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
Absent without leave.	Marshal.	Committed to jail for five days. but if his vessel leaves in the mean time. them to be put on board.	$8.00/100			Ship "H. L. Cushing."
Assault & battery.	Marshal.	Fined one dollar and Cost of Suit.	$1.00/100		$6.00/100	Ship "H. L. Cushing."
Assaulting Indian Constable 2/3 5/5.	Municipal Police	Fined $10.00/100 and 30 days in the Consular Jail, unless sooner shipped & to pay Costs.	$18.00/100		Fined $10.00/100	
Absent without leave.	Municipal Police	To be put on board his Vessel.	$8.00/100			Ship "Farragut"
Absent without leave	Municipal Police	Committed to jail until the departure of his Vessel.	$8.00/100			Ship "Farragut."
Absent without leave	Municipal Police	Committed to Jail until the departure of his Vessel.	$8.00/100			Ship "Farragut."

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI,

From the 1st of April to the 30th day of June 18

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSI
1886 May 11th	J. W. Collins	Taking goods under false pretences	C. R. England.	Fined $20.00 and Costs, and Committed to Jail for Ninety days.	Not Yet Collected		
May 12th	George Campbell.	Absent without leave.	Municipal Police.	To be Committed to jail for a period of 15 days or until the departure of his vessel. then to be put on board, Also to pay the Costs of this Suit.	$8.00		
May 15th	August Andersen.	Desertion	Marshal.	To be discharged from his Vessel & pay Costs.	$8.00		
June 3rd	James Hawkins	Drunk & assaulting the Complainant Wm. A. Watson at 9.50 p.m. 2nd in his house the Longkew Hotel. Broadway Road.	Municipal Police	Ten days imprisonment in the Consular Jail unless previously shipped from Port. Jail expenses to be paid by Complainant who is guarantee of accused.	$8.00		

AL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

of April to the 30th day of June 1886, inclusive.

CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
Taking goods under false pretences	C. K. England.	Fined $20⁰⁰ and Costs, and Committed to Jail for Ninety days.	Not Yet Collected			
Absent without leave.	Municipal Police.	To be Committed to Jail for a period of 15 days or until the departure of his Vessel. then to be put on board, Also to pay the Costs of this Suit.	$8⁰⁰/₁₀₀			Ship "W. L. Cushing"
Desertion	Marshal.	To be discharged from his Vessel & pay Costs.	$8⁰⁰/₁₀₀			Ship Nancy Pendleton.
Drunk & assaulting the Complainant Wm. A. Watson at 9.50 p.m. 25th inst in his house the Dongkow Hotel Broadway Road.	Municipal Police.	Ten days imprisonment in the Consular Jail unless previously shipped from port. Jail expenses to be paid by Complainant who is Surety of Accused.	$ 8⁰⁰/₁₀₀		Paid $8.00	

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI

From the 1st of April to the 30th day of June

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPO
1856 April 7th	Emil Bodmar.	Drunk & assaulting the witnesses John Hass) unemployed Seaman, John Ommat & Ole Olsen, also unemployed seamen, on the Ganying Pang Creek, Cutting & wounding the last two named witnesses with a knife.	Municipal Police	Sentenced to sixty days hard labor & to pay the Costs of this suit.	$8.00		
April 9th	Wm James Morton.	Assaulting and wounding one Michael Hanley U.S.S "Marion". & robbing him of $10 Mexicans & destroying $2 worth of property in a Chinese house.	Municipal Police.	Sentenced to sixty days hard labor & to pay the $2 damages and the Cost of this suit.	Not Got Collected		
April 14th	Martin Nesbitt.	Unlawfully and felonoisly Cutting & wounding the body of Geo. Francombe a Seaman on board H.B.M.S "Pegasus" on the evening of the 7th inst with the intent to do him grievous harm	Municipal Police.	Sentenced to 90 days days hard labor & to pay the Costs of this suit.	$14.00		

CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

1st of April to the 30th day of June 1876, inclusive.

	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
er.	Drunk & assaulting the witnesses John Hass) unemployed Seaman, John Ammat & Ole Olsen, also unemployed seamen, on the Ganying Pang Creek, Cutting & wounding the last two named witnesses with a knife.	Municipal Police	Sentenced to Sixty days hard Labor & to pay the Costs of this suit.	$8.00			U.S.S. "Marion."
tone.	Assaulting and wounding One Michael Stanley U.S.S. "Marion." & robbing him of $10.00 Mexicans & destroying $2.00 worth of property in a Chinese house.	Municipal Police.	Sentenced to Sixty days hard labor & to pay the $2.00 damages and the Cost of this suit.	Not Got Collected			U.S.S. "Ohaio."
4th.	Unlawfully and felonoisly Cutting & wounding the body of Geo. Francombe a Seaman on board H.B.M.S. "Pegasus" on the evening of the 4th inst with the intent to do him grievous harm.	Municipal Police.	Sentenced to 90 days days hard labor & to pay the Costs of this suit.	$14.00			U.S.S. "Marion."

[Form No. 137]

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHA

Return of Civil & Criminal Suits from the First day of April to the Thirtieth day of Jun

T CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	Amount of Fees Charged and Received.
38.	June 1st "	Sung-Sing-Kee.	G. A. Woods.	Civil.	Case withdrawn & settled by arbitration		
39.	" 17th "	Lin Siaw-bong.	Cleveland Owens.	"	In favor of Defendant.	No Costs Collected.	
					Criminal.		
40.	March 31st "	United States	J. Christiansen.	Criminal	Against Defendant.	$ 5.00 "	
			Or.				
	To Amount from last Quarter.		$ 107.32.			By Amount (b	
	" " Fines Collected 2nd Quarter 1886.		26.00.			" " Carri	
			$ 133.32.				

[Form No. 137]

URT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI. CHINA.

il & Criminal Suits from the First day of April to the Thirtieth day of June 1886., inclusive.

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.						APPEALS.
					Marshal.	Clerk.	Comm.	Associates & Witnesses.	Interpreter.	Total.	
G. A. Woods.	Civil.	Case withdrawn & settled by arbitration				$ 7.40			$ 2.00	$ 9.40.	
Cleveland Downs.	"	In favor of Defendant.	No Costs Collected.								
		Criminal.									
J. Christiansen.	Criminal	Against Defendant.	$ 5.00		$ 8.00					13.00.	

Qr

arter.	$ 107.32.	By amount Voucher's attached.	$ 25.03.
1886.	26.00.	" " Carried to Dr. 3rd Quarter. 1886	108.29
	$ 133.32.		$ 133.32

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1886
RECEIVED

No. 15] July 31st 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Quarterly Accounts,

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Quarter ending June 30th 1886

Answd (Tsm) Oct 30/86

No. 15

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 31st 1886

Hon. Jas. D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, Rent and Miscellaneous Expense Account, and the Jail Account for the Quarter ending the 30th of June 1886.

To balance these accounts I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my draft, No. 2 $591.01 and No. 1 $191.43 in U.S. Currency.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

L. W. Kennedy

Consul General.

Enclosures as stated.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

中國電報局　去報

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Tientsin STATION the June 14 1886

r.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
			H M a.m. p.	Via :	Paid : $	To
					Received by me :	the H M a.m. p.
						by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY

Berghsky

Chin Kiang

Telegraph Ministers departure

Kennedy

file

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph vention, and according to the Administration *Conditions printed on the back thereof*, by which I agree to abide.

nature of Sender _____ *Address* _____

te _____

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of im quen e should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is s The charge for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Administration may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in c of so doing, shall on request refund to the sende: the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never re ich its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the administration or Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Administration, they will refund the amount paid by the send for the transmission and delivery of the Mess ge, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which Administration has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery any other Telegraphic administration or authority not controlled by the Administration exclusively, though working connection with the Administration.

No such refunding, however, shall take place if the non-transmission or non-delivery is caused by "*force majeu* or by circumstances which the Administration cannot control, or otherwise then by the neglect or default of the Administra or its Servants whilst the Message is under the control, of the Administration.; and the Administration shall not be liable to m compensation beyond the amount to be refunded as above for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from the n transmission or non-delivery of the Message, or delay or error in the transmission or delivery thereof, howsoever such t transmission non-delivery, delay, or error shall have occurred.

The control of the Administration over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of th conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the message to its destination it may be entrusted by Administration (and the Administration shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Pos other conveyance, or through any system service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any other administration authority not controlled by the Administration exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegra system or service of the Administration.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

中國電報局 去報

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

STATION the 188

Copy 38

Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
		H M a.m. p.	Viâ:	Paid: $	To
				Received by me:	the H M a.m. p.
					by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY

Secretary Porter Washington Washington

leave requested return

urgent Smithers

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Administration *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender _____ *Address* _____

Date June 11th 1886.

N.B.—You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of consequ should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The ch for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Administration may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in ca so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Administration or Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Administration, they will refund the amount paid by the sender the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Administra has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegra administration or authority not controlled by the Administration exclusively, though working in connection with the Administra

No such refunding, however, shall take place if the non-transmission or non-delivery is caused by "*force majeure*," or circumstances which the Administration cannot control, or otherwise then by the neglect or default of the Administration or Servants whilst the Message is under the control, of the Administration; and the Administration shall not be liable to m compensation beyond the amount to be refunded as above for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-tr mission or non-delivery of the Message, or delay or error in the transmission or delivery thereof, howsoever such non-transmis non-delivery, delay, or error shall have occurred.

The control of the Administration over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of t conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Admin ration (and the Administration shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Post or other con ance, or through any system service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any other administration or authority controlled by the Administration exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or ser of the Administration.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ACCEPTS MESSAGES for all TELEGRAPH STATIONS in the WORLD.

Shanghai STATION the 14 May 1886

Nr.	Class.	Words.	Received.	Remarks.	Charges.	Sent.
~~267~~ 299	S	7	2 H 11 M P.m.	Via:	Paid: $ 4.48	To Ny
					Received by me Jet.	the H M
						by me

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

Copy

American Consul

Yokohama.

Has Kennedy arrived

Smithers.

The above Telegram was sent in order to know if Mr. Kennedy's arrival would interfere with my accompanying Minister Denby to Kiukiang.

E J Smithers

Sole Consul Genl

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Company's *Conditions printed on the back hereof*, by which I agree to abide.

Signature of Sender E J Smithers *Address*

Date

N.B. — You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

For better guarding against mistakes in the transmission of Messages, it is advisable that every Message of consequence should be repeated by being sent back from the Station at which it is received to the Station from which it is sent. The charge for repeating a Message is one half the charge for its transmission as an ordinary or unrepeated Message.

CONDITIONS.

The Company may decline to forward the Message, though it has been received for transmission; but, in case of so doing, shall on request refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

In case the Message shall never reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants whilst the Message remains under the control of the Company, they will refund the amount paid by the sender for the transmission and delivery of the Message, less any sum or sums of money included in such amount which the Company has received, and has either paid over or is liable to pay over in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other Telegraphic administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, though working in connection with the Company.

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The control of the Company over the Message shall be deemed to have entirely ceased for the purposes of these conditions at any point where in the course of the transit of the Message to its destination it may be entrusted by the Company (and the Company shall have full power so to entrust the Message) for further transmission, by Post or other conveyance, or through any system, service, or line of Telegraph belonging to or worked by any administration or authority not controlled by the Company exclusively, although worked as part of or in connection with the Telegraphic system or service of the Company.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 16] August 9 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:- Acknowledgement.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 16

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 9th 1886

Hon. Jas D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Departments instruction No. 63, dated June 2nd, addressed to my predecessor, and No. 7, dated June 25th together with Circular dated June 7th and 11th.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Hold until report is read & then send with ref to Comr of Agriculture D H Clark

870

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED

17] August 9 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department. Legation at Peking.

Subject:— Shaung-lin silk worms.

copy to Ag Dept Oct 7 86

Ac Oct 23/86

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mr. Interpreter Emens will be sent to obtain information and samples.

General information relative to this race of silk-worms.

7

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 9th 1886

Jas D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Referring to the Department's instruction No. 7, enclosing a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture to Mr Bayard relative to a certain race of silk-worms named therein - I have the honor to state that Shaung-liu, a district in which a kind of wild worm makes its cocoon on the ordinary mulberry tree, is some 120 miles north-west of Shanghai, and to get there a long, and at this season of the year, tedious - journey is necessary.

I have been informed that the gathering of this wild cocoon

is

is carried on from the end of the sixth month to the beginning of the eighth, (Chinese Calendar), and it being now the middle of the seventh month I have thought it advisable to instruct Mr. Emens the Interpreter of this Consulate General to visit the district of Shaung-lin as soon as possible and inform me of the result of his inquiries and procure the samples desired by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The obstacles that will present themselves in making the inquiries in this matter will be increased if they are not made during the season which will close two weeks hence.

It may be of interest to the Commissioner of Agriculture

to

to know, that, this particular kind of cocoon, very little known to Chinese and still less by Americans and Europeans is supposed to be a degenerate form of the ordinary silk worm. Twenty to twenty-five years ago when this section of China was devastated by rebels the people of Shaung-lin were compelled to flee from their homes at the season of the year when they were engaged in breeding their silk worms.

Being thus suddenly deprived of any care whatever, the butterflies laid their eggs promiscously, and in time this peculiar race of worms have developed, and it is said they are not to be found elsewhere in China.

The silk is of lighter

weight

than the ordinary product, and it may possess properties that Americans may develop to their profit.

I do not think it has received the attention of European cultivators of the silkworm.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

D. of St. Class

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED

18] August 10, 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Kennedy, Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking.~~

Re:- Retention of Deputy Consul General and Interpreter,

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Consulate General staff insufficient. &
Remuneration of Interpreter and
Clerk should be increased.

approved
Arnold
Sep. 28/86

8

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 10th 1886.

Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

In compliance with the Department's instruction to me numbered 3, dated March 30' 1886 I have now the honor to inform the Department that I desire to retain Mr. J. J. Coffey the Deputy Consul General, and Mr. W. S. Emens the Interpreter of this Consulate General, being satisfied that it is advisable to keep these experienced officers.

In this connection I desire to bring to your notice the need of an additional allowance for the employment of another clerk

clerk. The present staff is inadequate for the great quantity of routine work devolved upon this office. I beg to respectfully request that the Department will if in their power grant a suitable sum to enable me to engage additional help.

This matter has been previously represented to the Department by my predecessors and I can but refer to the Returns of the Consulate General as a proof of the work to be done.

The Bill making appropriations for the Consular service during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1887, has not yet come to hand, but it is to be hoped that

that the Department succeeded in obtaining a reinstatement of the salaries of the Interpreter and Clerk. The sum appropriated for 1886 ($1200-) is out of all proportion to the amount of work performed by these officers, and a sum insufficient to live comfortably upon in Shanghai.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Noted. Sept 24. 86

No. Note Marriage

820

No. 19 August 17th 1886, United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy, Consul General, to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Marriage.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Between Mr. Nisbet & Miss Templeton.

No. 19.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 17th 1886.

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a certificate of marriage which took Place in my Presence between Mr. Francis L. Nesbit and Miss Ada L. Templeton. Mr. Nesbit was born in Baltimore Maryland.

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

F. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Enclosure

No. 1 Certificate of Marriage.

CERTIFICATE

of

MARRIAGE.

Consulate General of the United States,

Shanghai, China, August 16th 1886

I, J. D. Kennedy CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1886, at the ~~residence of~~ U. S. Consulate General in the city of Shanghai ~~professionally known as~~ Frances A. Nisbet (Frank Weston) aged forty two years, born in Baltimore Maryland, and now residing at Shanghai China and Ada L. Templeton born in City of New York June 26th 1859 and now residing in Shanghai China were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Revd. Young J. Allen, who is authorized by the laws of United States of America to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI this Sixteenth day of August, A. D. 1886 and of the Independence in the United States the 111.

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

D. H. Clark

20 | August 24 ~~1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,~~

Kennedy ~~Consul General.~~ ~~to the Legation at Peking.~~

~~Encl:~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED

~~ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.~~

In re Interpreter visit up country, on silk industries in China.

No. 20

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 23rd August 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform the Department that in accordance with the request of the Department of Agriculture conveyed in dispatch No: 4 to investigate the subject of the wild Silk worm in certain sections of China, I sent Mr: W. T. Emens Interpreter at this Consulate General on the 12th inst; to make the necessary investigation and report.

He is expected back this week, and the results of his investigation will be duly forwarded.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

D. H. Clarke

~~No. 21~~ Shanghai Sept 23rd ~~1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,~~

~~Mr.~~ Kennedy ~~Consul General.~~ ~~to the Legation at Peking.~~

~~Subject:~~ Int. Exhibition

rec'd D. Sept 24

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED.

~~ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.~~

In re International Exhibition in China

No. 21

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 23rd August 1886

To Hon. Jas. D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I enclose proceedings of two meetings held at this Port on 17th and 27th of July in the interest of the International Exhibition referred to in my dispatch No: 13.

There was a meeting held this A.M. at the German Consulate General, of the Consuls represented at this Port, and the following resolutions were introduced by me and adopted. I will write to Hon. Chas. Denby our Minister at Peking asking his earnest cooperation in the movement. Our merchants here are very much impressed with the importance of this Exhibition and in conjunction with those of other nationalities are putting forth every effort to place it on a substantial basis. If the cooperation of the Chinese Authorities at Peking can be enlisted, the Exhibition will be a success. It is as yet in an inchoate state, but with the elements at work

hen there is every reason to believe it will be inaugurated. There is no country which will be more benefited than our own. I will from time to time communicate with the Department as the enterprise progresses.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Enclosure

Three

Following resolutions introduced by J. D. Kennedy H. I. Consul General at a meeting of the Consular Body August 21st 1886

Resolved 1st In consideration of the that it is proposed to hold an International Exhibition at Shanghai in the year 1888, it is our opinion that it should inlist the cooperation of all the interests at this Port both foreign and native.

Resolved 2nd That as the representatives of our repective governments at this Port, whose duty it is to promote every enterprise which may conduce to the improvement of trade relations between our everal Countries and China, we hail this movement with satisfaction and will extend to the Working Committee of said Exhibition our most hearty support in every way consistent with our duty to our governments.

Resolved 3rd That we will address our respective Ministers at Peking and endeavor to obtain their on the subject earnest and vigorous support to the movement.

Minutes of Preliminary Meeting of the General Committee of the proposed International Exhibition in China.

A well-attended Meeting with the above object was held at the Offices of the *North-China Herald* at 9 A.M. on Saturday, the 17th of July, 1886. The following gentlemen were present :—

General KENNEDY, U.S. Consul-General; Mr. C. ALABASTER, H.M.'s Acting Consul-General; Mr. J. HAAS, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General; Mr. J. E. REDING, Russian Consul, and Mr. K. KAWAKAMI, Consul for Japan; and Messrs. LOUIS PILA, J. ARRANGER, H. H. JOSEPH, EGBERT IVESON, GEO. WILSON, ROBERT MACKENZIE, WILLIAM BRAND, F. D. BUSH, W. S. WETMORE, E. G. LOW, C. VINCENT SMITH, J. K. MORRISON, H. MORRISS, E. BYRNE, L. SUIDTER, J. J. KESWICK, J. A. HAWES, J. W. MACLELLAN, W. H. MACOMBER, R. W. LITTLE, CECIL W. HOLLIDAY, A. VON KILCH, A. SCHROERS, Dr. FARNHAM, Rev. Mr. MILLS, A. ILBERT, &c., &c.

General Kennedy, U.S. Consul-General, was unanimously voted to the Chair, on the proposition of Mr. Maclellan, seconded by Mr. Morriss.

Mr. R. W. Little was unanimously appointed Secretary to the Meeting, on the motion of Mr. Wetmore, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie.

General KENNEDY, having called the Meeting to order, said that the Community had been summoned to discuss the advisability of holding an International Exhibition in Shanghai. He was much obliged to the Meeting for putting him in the Chair; but he had only been a very short while in Shanghai, which he liked very much and where he expected to be very happy, and he suggested that some one should state succinctly the object of the Meeting.

The first resolution submitted to the vote was proposed by Mr. HAAS, who said that it was always advisable to take principles before details :—

"That an International Exhibition shall be held at Shanghai during the year 1888, and that the Chinese Government shall be invited to co-operate in this enterprise."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. C. VINCENT SMITH, and carried unanimously.

Mr. MACLELLAN said that merchants and others in Shanghai had been asked lately with complete success to join in getting up an International Exhibition to be held in Shanghai in 1888. The time had now come to appoint the necessary Working Committee and Sub-Committees. The question was how to interest the Chinese, the Tsung-li Yamên and the Viceroy of these provinces in the project; the Viceroy of Chihli had been communicated with, and had promised to do everything in his power to further the scheme, and had asked if a Chinese Committee had been appointed. It was advisable now to bring in the Chinese; and the object to-day was to form a Working Committee with Sub-Committees of the different nationalities, who should later on communicate with the Chamber of Commerce, which was suggested as the proper medium of communication with the officials to be addressed on the subject. This, however, was a matter of detail; meanwhile he begged to propose and Mr. Wetmore seconded :—

"That the following gentlemen be appointed a Working Committee, with power to add to their number; that the Working Committee shall be divided into Sub-Committees according to nationalities; that the Consuls-General and Consuls of all Foreign Powers in Shanghai shall be Honorary Members of the Committees of their different nationalities; and that the Inspector-General of Customs be requested to nominate two Members of the Working Committee."

English Committee.—Messrs. M. Adler, Wm. Brand, Ewen Cameron, P. V. Grant, C. W. Holliday, J. J. Keswick, William Lang, E. H. Lavers, J. W. Maclellan, Robt. Mackenzie, H. H. Joseph, Ernest Major, A. G. Wood.

American Committee.—Messrs. Russell & Co., E. G. Low, W. S. Wetmore, F. E. Haskell, J. G. Purdon.

French Committee.—Messrs. J. Chapsal, Louis Pila, J. Arranger, R. de Malherbe, L. Suidter.

German Committee.—Messrs. Carl Jantzen, A. Gultzow, Ed. Burmeister, A. Krauss, C. Beurmann.

Mr. MACLELLAN mentioned that the lists were not all ready, but the resolution provided for the addition of further names to the Committee.

Mr. KESWICK thought that as to the various international Committees, it must be remembered that it was always difficult to get Committees together, and to get them to work. He drew special attention to the Chamber of Commerce, and the facilities it had for communicating with high officials: and he suggested that a single Committee should be named in the room, and should communicate with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and work with it; and then the Chamber of Commerce could select the various Sub-Committees.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that Mr. Keswick should put his proposition in the form of a substitute resolution.

Mr. KESWICK then read his substitute motion, and Mr. VINCENT SMITH seconded it :—

"That a small Working Committee of five be now elected by the Meeting with instructions to place themselves in communication with a Committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce with the object of promoting a Shanghai International Exhibition, and that the Committee so formed shall add to its number any name proposed by any Treaty Consul."

Mr. SMITH explained that the idea of both was that this was to form one Exhibition Committee, to take charge of the whole project.

Mr. WETMORE considered Mr. Keswick's motion a very roundabout way of proceeding, the present meeting being sufficiently representative already; and he thought it simpler to elect a Committee on the spot.

Mr. HOLLIDAY fully agreed with Mr. Wetmore, being convinced that the Exhibition would be a very important affair.

Dr. FARNHAM thought it very important that all classes of the community should be interested in the scheme, and he therefore favoured the appointment of a large Committee, to divide itself into Working Sub-Committees.

Mr. LOW thought Mr. Keswick's plan would establish a nucleus, round which more names would gather, and he thought a small Committee better than a large one to start with.

Mr. HAAS objected to Mr. Keswick's plan as being too official. The Chamber of Commerce is a restricted body, while Mr. Maclellan's plan included everybody, Mercantile Community, Customs, Municipal Council, &c., &c.

Mr. KESWICK said that he had been misunderstood; he thought a large Committee elected here would be cumbersome, and would have to communicate with some organised body in dealing with officials; therefore he proposed the Chamber of Commerce, and it was competent to any Treaty Consuls to add names as desired. It had been suggested to include the Municipal Council, but he thought that unnecessary.

Mr. BYRNE agreed with Mr. Wetmore in the desirability of inviting general support. A very large Committee would find enough work when they were once subdivided, and they could appoint a supreme Council for general matters, the Sub-Committees taking charge of the details.

Mr. ALABASTER though it might be well not to adopt either the resolution or the substitute. Both were good and both bad, and it would be better to appoint a preliminary Committee of five, to communicate with officials, get the scheme into shape, and report to a future Meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Keswick's substitute must be put first.

Mr. KESWICK withdrew his substitute.

Mr. ALABASTER's amendment, seconded by Dr. Farnham, was then read, as follows:—

"That a Preliminary Committee be appointed consisting of Messrs. C. V. Smith, J. J. Keswick, W. S. Wetmore, E. Iveson and R. Mackenzie."

Mr. WETMORE still maintained the advisability of carrying out the original plan of one large Committee, which could appoint its own Sub-Committees. The lists had been carefully made out, and he thought that the large Committee could appoint if necessary a preliminary Working Committee.

Mr. ALABASTER's amendment was put to the Meeting and lost, there being no votes in its favour.

Mr. MACLELLAN's resolution was then put and carried *nem. con.*

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed in several places, and carried by acclamation,

The Meeting adjourned.

Minutes of Meeting of Working Committee of the proposed International Exhibition in Shanghai.

At a Meeting of the Working Committee, held at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, 27th July, 1886, at 4.30 P.M.; Present:—General KENNEDY, U.S. Consul-General; Mr. C. ALABASTER, H.M.'s Acting Consul-General; Mr. K. KAWAKAMI, Consul for Japan; Mr. J. E. REDING, Consul for Russia; Mr. E. THIEBAUT, Acting Consul-General for France; Mr. J. HAAS, Consul-General for Austro-Hungary; Mr. J. J. DE CARVALHO, Consul for Portugal; and Messrs. J. CHAPSAL, E. IVESON, W. S. WETMORE, E. H. LAVERS, A. GULTZOW, C. BEURMANN, A. KRAUSS, E. G. LOW, J. J. KESWICK, M. ADLER, ROBERT MACKENZIE, J. W. MACLELLAN, C. W. HOLLIDAY, E. CAMERON, H. MORRISS, L. SUIDTER, R. DE MALHERBE, L. PILA, W. BRAND, and F. D. BUSH:

General KENNEDY took the Chair, on the motion of Mr. IVESON, seconded by Mr. LAVERS.

The CHAIRMAN called the Meeting to order, and requested Mr. R. W. Little to act as Secretary; he then read the notice convening the Meeting, as under:—

Shanghai, 24th July, 1886.

A Meeting of the Working Committee will be held at the *N.-C. Herald* Office, on Tuesday next, the 27th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

Business.—The appointment of a small Sub-Committee to carry out the objects for which the Working Committee was formed.

It has been suggested that each of the National Committees should nominate one of their number to the Sub-Committee.

The notice having been read, Mr. MORRISS proposed and Mr. DE MALHERBE seconded:—

"That each national Committee elect two members to serve as a Sub-Committee or Working Committee for the purpose in view."

Mr. MACLELLAN said that before the resolution was put to the Meeting, it would be better to consider what the purpose in view is; mainly to communicate with the Tsung-li Yamên. Would some one give his views on that subject: it was desirable that the sense of the whole Working Committee should be obtained, as a guide to the Sub-Committee.

Mr. LAVERS asked if any steps had been taken to ascertain the views of the High Chinese Officials, their support being most necessary, and it being useless to go on without it.

Mr. MACLELLAN said that nothing formal had been done. H.E. LI was extremely favourable, and there was much reason to expect his support and that of the local officials; the few Chinese who had been consulted were much pleased with the project, thinking that the exhibition would attract Chinese from all parts of the Empire.

Mr. MACKENZIE thought that it would be part of the duty of the Sub-Committee to be elected, to ensure the support of the high officials.

Mr. HAAS suggested that as nothing was yet done, it was most essential to elect a Sub-Committee at once to open relations with the Chinese officials and invite their co-operation.

Mr. MORRISS' resolution was then put to the Meeting, and carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was the election of two representatives from each nationality, to serve on the Sub-Committee. He explained that each person present was expected to vote for two persons of his own nationality, and that Mr. Iveson's name had been accidentally omitted from the list of the English Committee in the minutes of the preliminary meeting.

After some conversation, and the circulation of voting slips, the following gentlemen were declared elected:—

For Austria-Hungary and „ Sweden & Norway	... ...	Messrs. L. VON FRIES and F. D. BUSH;
„ Denmark	„	I. BERNER and H. SONNE.
„ France	„	J. ARRANGER and L. PILA;
„ Germany	„	A. KRAUSS and C. BEURMANN;
„ Great Britain	„	E. IVESON and J. J. KESWICK;
„ Japan	„	K. KAWAKAMI and Y. WOOYEDA;
„ Russia	„	A. D. STARTSEFF and J. M. MOLCHANOFF;
„ the United States	„	W. S. WETMORE and F. D. BUSH;

Mr. HAAS suggested that the list should be left open for the other nationalities to add the names of their delegates.

Mr. LOW then proposed, and Mr. BUSH seconded:—

"That the names now mentioned be adopted as the Sub-Committee, and that the said Sub-Committee have power to elect two members from any nationality not represented at this Meeting:"

which was put to the Meeting, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. ALABASTER said that Mr. Haas had suggested the desirability of getting the official sanction of the Chinese authorities: the official sanction of the two Municipal Councils and of the Chamber of Commerce was also required; and it would doubtless be well to ask the Consuls to obtain the sanction of the provincial authorities, and to do their best, through their Ministers, to obtain the sanction of the authorities at Peking.

Mr. WETMORE suggested that the Chinese officials should come first, and that Mr. Alabaster should embody his remarks in a resolution.

Mr. ALABASTER then proposed, and Mr. WETMORE seconded :—

"That steps be taken without delay to obtain the official sanction and co-operation of the Imperial and Provincial authorities, of the Municipal Councils of the two Settlements, and the Chambers of Commerce in China."

The resolution was put to the Meeting, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. LOW then proposed, and Mr. IVESON seconded:—

"That Mr. Robert Little be appointed permanent Secretary of the Committee for the proposed International Exhibition."

The resolution was put to the Meeting, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. HAAS asked how the matter was to be put before the Chinese Government. It must be put in some shape; and he suggested that a Committee of the most trusted persons should be appointed for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Haas to formulate his suggestion.

Mr. ALABASTER explained that probably the Sub-Committee would bring the matter officially before the Board of Consuls, when it was ready, and the Consuls before the Ministers, who could then try to get the sanction of the high Chinese officials.

This explanation was adopted by the Meeting, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding,

The Meeting adjourned.

No. 22 | August 24 1886, United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

D. H. Clarke

Mr. Kennedy Consul General.

~~to the Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject: Inv. & D.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 23 1886
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Inv. re gross frauds Perpetrated by Chinese upon American goods

Copy to Auditor for the Boston Dist. Nov. 5

No. 22

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 23rd August 1886

Hon Jas. D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir,

My attention has been called by the merchants of two leading Hongs at this Port to a gross fraud which has been perpetrated by some of the natives here. A trade mark on goods called the "Indian Head Mills" manufactured at Lawrence Mass; I am informed, has been placed on goods of an inferior quality which were sent out without a trade mark. There may be other trade marks being used and steps are being taken to ascertain the fact. This tends to bring the genuine goods into disrepute and injure our fast developing trade in piece goods. The parties in whose possession the fraudulent goods have been found, will be brought to the attention of the Chinese Officials, and every endeavour made to have them punished, and the fraudulent business stopped. Goods are sent out from the United States, I am informed, without any trade mark, and bought up

and used in this way. I would respectfully suggest that the attention of "Factories" be called to this fraud. I shall do all in my power to have fraud stopped and parties punished. Our goods have a first class reputation and their outlook is promising but such fraud unless checked will injure us.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

J. B. Kennedy

Consul General,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 27 1886
RECEIVED

Mr Breckinridge

New York, August 26th, 1886.

rnor Jas. D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

-

I have the honor to inform you that under authority of the
First Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, of date the 12th
tant, I have this day drawn my draft on the Hon. Secretary of
te for Eleven hundred fourteen and 35-100 Dollars, the amount
bursed by me during the fiscal year 1885, for contingent expenses
the Consulate general at Shanghai.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Stahel

late Consul General at Shanghai

No.

Mr.

Subj

New York, August 20th, 1880.

Gen. D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that under authority of the Private Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, of date 13th instant, I have this day drawn my draft on the Secretary of for Eleven Hundred Fourteen and 35-100 Dollars, the amount advanced by me during the fiscal year 1880 for contingent expenses the Consulate General at Shanghai.

I am Sir,

Your obedt servant,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 6 1886
RECEIVED

No. Theasy Oct 12/86

D'H Clair

No. 23 | August 27 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— The value of the Shanghai Tael.

Filed Oct 12, 86. ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

In conformity with the Department instruction the value of the tael is given and Regulations made as to arriving at its standard value.

No. 23

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 27 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instruction No. 8, dated the 14th Ultimo, with enclosures, requesting a statement as to the correct value for commercial purposes of the Tael of Shanghai.

I am informed by the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the leading bank in the East, that, for the period from June 1st to date the Bank's valuation of the Tael in United States Currency as fixed by them daily has averaged

$1.0675

$1.0675.

The tael is not a coin but simply a weight of silver equivalent to 1 37/100 ounces avoirdupois, and its value has been steadily decreasing in ratio to the universal depreciation of silver.

There are two methods that suggest themselves to me by which the value of the tael may be arrived at by the Treasury Department.

1st. It may be reckoned by its weight which is fixed.

2nd. Information as to the fluctuations may be obtained from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, from Shanghai by mail or telegraph or through its

its branch office in New York City.

Trusting that the foregoing embodies the information desired by the Department,

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant.

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Dr. St. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 6 1886
RECEIVED

No. 24] Aug. 30. 1886 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the* ~~*Legation at Peking.*~~ *State Department.*

Subject:— Salaries of staff of Consulate General.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Recommendation made for increase of Salary and nature of work explained.

No. 24

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 30th 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that I received on the 25th instant a copy of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular service, approved July 1st, 1886, and cannot but express my regret that the clerk's salary at this Consulate General should have been retained at twelve hundred dollars ($1200-) per annum.

For the amount of work he has to do and the expense of living here I am sorry to say it is a very inadequate provision

provision..

Since I have been on duty (June 12th 1886 to date) seven hundred and forty nine invoices have been passed through this office, the declared value of which amounts to — $2,281,520.47 in gold. He has the whole of this work to do, and in addition has charge of the duties of the shipping office and as you are aware has to make up all returns and accounts.

If I am correctly informed there is no clerical official in the East so constantly and uninterruptedly employed, nor charged with more responsibility

At

At times work has to be done out of office hours and I instance the work embraced in despatch No. 168 of E. J. Smithers Acting Consul General of date January 27th, 1886, transmitting $6885.29 in gold. The law has fixed the compensation for this fiscal year but if there is any way in which an increase can be had to his salary it would be an act of justice to a hard worked and most meritorious official.

I notice that the amount appropriated for Interpreters in China and Japan is fixed at Twelve thousand dollars ($12000.) "to be expended under the direction of

"of the Secretary of State",
without fixing any given sum
for each Interpreter. This
leaves it discretionary with
the Department to divide up
this sum in proportion to the
work done. The Interpreter here
not only performs his duties
as such, but sits as Assessor
at the Mixed Court twice every
week and oftener if occasion
demands, where he is employed
in watching and assisting in
the adjudication of the rights
of citizens of the United States.
There are also questions arising
from time to time between our
citizens and natives which have
to be referred to the Taotai
and

and he is necessarily the
vehicle of communication
and I guarantee, that he has almost
as much work to do as all
of the Interpreters in China and
Japan combined - His salary
was formerly Two thousand
dollars ($2000.) and I most
earnestly urge that this sum
be allowed him. He has a
family and twelve hundred
dollars per annum is inadequate
to their proper support. It
will not do to say that an
Interpreter may not be had
for twelve hundred dollars.
One might be picked up,
but it is an office which requires
knowledge of the language,
experience

experience in dealing with Chinese officials and the confidence of the Consul General and of the mercantile community. There the incumbent combines to such a degree that his place cannot well be filled. He also assists in the general work of the office and has charge of the land records.

As to Marshal I observe that Eight thousand dollars ($8000) is appropriated in the same way to Marshals in Japan, Turk and China. I ask that the work and service of the Marshal here be considered, and such addition made to his salary ——————— as the Department may

may see proper.
He is not only Marshal but clerk of the Court and the amount of business performed by him is large and demands great care and constant attention.

To give an idea of amount of court busines- I have tried fifteen criminal cases, eight civil and disposed of three probate cases in little over sixty days. Then a record has to be kept of the correspondence between nine Consulates, and the Department and the office at Peking and from them to these Consulates.

In this office there is a pompradore, an intelligent faithful

faithful Chinaman who has been in our employment for seventeen years and who gives a bond of $5000 for the faithful performance of his duties and yet is on the small salary of $15- per month paid for his services in assisting in despatching the mail and $10 which I will have to pay out of my own pocket, total $25. His office as you are aware is an absolute necessity in China where the currency is debased and such watchfulness required to prevent spurious coin being palmed off on us.

AE

He receives and disburses during the year about $15000, acting as treasurer of the office. During the whole period of his connection with this office his accounts have been kept with marked accuracy, and he has given my predecessors (as their certificates show) and myself thus far, the greatest satisfaction. Is it not reasonable that at least thirty dollars per month should be allowed him in addition to $15 he gets from the Post Office Department thus making his salary $45= per month? It is not right that the Postal General should have to pay any subordinate

out

out of his salary, when the official paid is an absolute necessity to the proper performance of the work of the Government.

I am thus urgent in these recommendations, as I am impressed with the duties, responsibilities and labor of this Consulate General, and in justice to my subalterns cannot refrain from requesting, that they be paid (if possible) in proportion to their labors and efficiency.

I had no just idea until I came here of the amount of work done or business transacted at this Consulate General nor of the responsibility attached to it.

I have the honor to be

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 6 1886
RECEIVED

Copied about this Oct 14/86

No 17 Again May 19 Letter + Inclosure not published Oct 13 '86.

2d Class

No. 25] August 30 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:— Deaths of American citizen

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Death of

Frank# Gaffney and

Samuel Healy Robinson reported

shot by "John"

see despatch No 106

Affd'vit of the latter

to Judge U.S. Dist Court, Boston

Feb 14/88

Instructed to send same

See No. 10

See letter Oct 30/89 from Mr. P. Davis.

25

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 30, 1886.

Jas D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

The following deaths of citizens have occurred since the last return was made.

On May 1st 1886, at the General Hospital, ~~Franck~~ Gaffney, late second officer of the American ship George Schofield. A relation named Wm P. Davis of Gloucester Massachusetts has been communicated with. Gaffney left sixty one dollars and seven cents United States currency, which I hold subject to the Department's order. There is no evidence as to where deceased

(John - see desp No 106

was born. He was rated on the shipping articles as Second Mate and a citizen of the United States.

On July 28th 1886, at the General Hospital, Samuel Dealy Robinson, aged 46 years, intestate. He was an old resident of China, and on the 12th of February last was registered at this office giving his home address as C.H. Delamater, Delamater Iron Works, New York.

Since his death a letter has been received from Laurencetown Canada, evidently from a sister, but she simply signs herself "Belle". His estate consists

consists principally of shares in local corporations and owing to depreciation of silver and unsettled condition of values, have a downward tendency. There is a large claim for damages against the estate which will be litigated (as I cannot admit it without legal adjudication) and as I will have to be the judge, will appoint an Administrator who can be sued by the parties and the question tested. Apparently the estate is worth about $10000- Due search has been made for a will, but none has been found, and he was known to have

refused

refused to make a will a
will a few days previous
to his death.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

copied 8.86.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 6 1886
RECEIVED

Copy to Agsept Oct. 7 88 with specimens

Amd Oct 23/86

2d Class

No. 26] August 30 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:— Wild Silk Worms —

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Report of Mr. Emens and sample forwarded

No. 26

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 30. 1886

Hon. Jas D Porter

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report of Mr. W. S. Emens of this office, sent by me, in response to the request of the Department of Agriculture enclosed with the Departments No. 7 of June 25th last to investigate the subject of the wild silk worm of Shaung lin.

To procure the information he had to travel over three hundred miles, part of the time in very disagreable weather, and at considerable personal inconvenience.

1

HZ

He was absent two weeks. I
Enclose the bill for expenses
incurred in procuring the
specimens and information.
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

Enclosures
No. 1, Mr Emens Report
No. 2 Bill of expenses (in duplicate)
and four packages of
Samples.

(Copy)

Shanghai August 27th 1886.

Genl. J. D. Kennedy

Consul General of the United States

Shanghai.

Sir:

In conformity with your verbal instructions to obtain for the United States Department of Agriculture a small quantity of the eggs of a race of mulberry feeding silk worms scientifically known as the Theophila Mandarina and called by the natives — Tien-seng-tsan, together with samples of the cocoons of this insect and of the silk spun from them, I have the honor to report that I left Shanghai on the 12th instant and proceeded to Shaung-lin a name applied to a village and the surrounding district — situated in the northern part

of

of Che-Kiang.

It is a level fertile region throughout which the mulberry is extensively cultivated. At the village of Shaung-lin I could obtain no satisfactory information regarding the Wild worm, as the natives termed it and I therefore went a few miles into the country and finally reached a small village where I saw the first crop of Wild Cocoons in the process of being spun.

I made inquiries respecting the eggs but the people seemed totally ignorant of the matter and I was repeatedly told that these worms came from heaven which explains the term used in the letter of the Commissioner of Agriculture - Tien-seng-tsan, which literally translated is heaven born Silk-worm.

silk-worm.

Throughout a circuit of twenty miles this Wild worm is met with. No attempt is made to propagate them. They take up their abode in the mulberry orchards from which the domestic worm is fed and they are regarded by some of the farmers as a nuisance while others in whose orchards they are numerous gather and dispose of the cocoons.

I could only learn of five places where the spinning of these cocoons is carried on.

I secured four samples of cloth which I have marked, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 No. 1, is a crape used for womens Turbans, for which I paid the retail price of 70 cents. Mexican.

No. 2 is a kind of gauze and is used in various ways. Price 40 cents.

No 3, is used for clothing, Price 52½ cents

No 4 is made from the outside covering of the Cocoon, from which a kind of down used for wadding in quilts and winter clothing is also made.

Sample No. 5 is a lot of Cocoons before being stripped and No. 6 shows the appearance when ready for winding

Sample No. 7 shows the spun silk as taken from the reel. It will be observed that it is of a yellowish color and and much coarser than the ordinary silk.

I did not succeed in obtaining any of the eggs, - the second crop being all hatched, but I made arrangements to have

a

a quantity sent me as soon as the worms, which are now about twenty days old, have developed into moths.

I expect they will arrive in Shanghai in the latter part of September. Eggs laid in the eighth moon hatch out so that the cocoons are ready to gather in the following sixth moon, forming the first crop.

The second crop is gathered in the eighth, and no attention whatever is given at any time to the breeding or raising up these worms.

They must lay their eggs on the bark of the mulberry tree as well as the leaves, for in the autumn the leaves are all stripped from the trees and fed to sheep, yet the crop is always about the same.

Attempts to cultivate them, or to compel them to lay their

eggs

eggs indoors will, I was informed, prove unsatisfactory. The moths will either escape or die. I was told that they never cross with the domestic worm. They feed upon the mulberry leaves exclusively. I made inquiries as to their origin and was told that they had always existed throughout that section. Information that I had previously obtained in Shanghai to the effect that they are a degenerated type of the ordinary worm caused by the advent of the Rebels twenty five years ago was not corroborated by the answers to my questions on the subject. An old man of seventy who was busy reeling silk told me that he had known of them for over sixty years. The

Natives

spoke of their hardiness and their indifference to rain, wind or any of the conditions that seriously affect the domestic worm.

The majority of the natives of whom I made inquiries knew nothing of their habits They gather the cocoons from the trees twice a year and regard them as a free gift from heaven.

I am Sir

Your obedient servant

(S S) W. S. Emens

Interpreter -

U S Consulate General -

Sir Dispt No. 7 - June 25/86

U.S. Consulate General - Shanghai,

Dr to Undersigned -

To. Expense of trip to Shaunglin and cost of cocoons &c. as follows -

15 days boat hire @ $4-	$60-
15 days - Meals - @ $1.25 per day	18.75
Extra boat hire - cost of cocoons Spun silk &c -	6.73
	$85.48

Mexican —

Received Payment

W. S. Ermen

Affirmed before me this 25th day of June 1886 at Shanghai

L. S. Kennedy
U.S. Consul

$816 = us Gold $69.75

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 15 1886
RECEIVED

27] August 31 1886 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the* ~~*Legation at Peking.*~~ *State Department.*

Subject: Acknowledgement,

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 27

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 31st 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular instruction dated the 25th of June last, enclosing a copy of "An act to "abolish certain fees for official "services to American vessels, and "to amend the laws relating to "Shipping Commissioners, Seamen, and "of owners of vessels, and for other "purposes"

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. V. Kennedy

Consul General.

copied Oct 19. 86.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 15 1886
RECEIVED.

A.R. Clair

No. 28] September 10, 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— German Mail Steamers to Shanghai.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The first steamer of a new mail line from Bremen to Shanghai has arrived at Shanghai.

Copy to Treasury Dept. — copy referred to Mail Service to P.M. Genl.

L.D.P. Oct 15

No. 28

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 10, 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

For the information of the Department I have the honor to state that the first of a German line of mail steamers - the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company - has arrived in Shanghai.

The inauguration of this line of steamers which are to run regularly between Bremen and Shanghai is a significant fact and in keeping with the efforts of Germany to promote and maintain trade relations in China.

Leaving Bremerhaven every

four

four weeks from June 30th last, the Company's steamers will call at Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Columbo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai - with one branch line from Triest to Brindisi and Alexandria and another from Hongkong to Nagasaki, Hiogo and Yokohama.

The pioneer boat was the "Oder," a magnificent vessel possessing all modern improvements, no expense being spared in adapting her to the requirements of Eastern freight and passenger traffic.

An important feature of this enterprise is the establishment of a reliable mail service between

between Germany and the East.

A postal agency has been opened in Shanghai, and the mails by the Oder were delivered within one hour of her arrival.

England and France possess similar lines. It has been suggested that it would be a good thing for our Government to stimulate our trade interests, by legislation that will promote the results that other countries are thus obtaining and the absence of which our merchants here deplore.

In this connection permit me to state that great dissatisfaction is expressed by our merchants, that our mail from San Francisco

is carried

is carried by the Occidental and Oriental line alone, as much delay and inconvenience is occasioned thereby.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

L. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Ck
Ack J.D.R.

Mr St-Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 29] Sept. 10- 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:- Counterfeiting American trade mark -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

A Chinese merchant convicted.

Copy to Wright-Blue Arrington Boston No 5

No. 29

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 10th 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to the subject-matter of my No. 22, dated the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to state that one of the native merchants suspected of counterfeiting the trade mark of an American manufacturer of drills has been convicted at the Mixed Court and fined $50—

The case was heard before the Chinese Magistrate and Mr. Comens, the Interpreter of this office, who sat as Assessor, and to whose exertions in the matter, the conviction is due.

It is impossible for one unacquainted

unacquainted with the workings of that Court to appreciate the difficulty of securing a conviction against a Chinese merchant.

I trust that this measure will prevent future attempts to counterfeit American wares on this market.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

L. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

No. 30 September 10th 1886. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy, Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:— Earthquake at Charleston S.C.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Replies to telegram, acknowledgement &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 30.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 10th 1886.

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I had the honor to forward you the following telegram.

"Secretary, Porter

"Washington

"Reported Earthquake America,

"what extent?

"Kennedy"

To which you replied.

"New York September 4th 1886.

"Kennedy Consul

"Charleston Principal sufferer City

"seriously injured. forty persons killed

"Porter"

I telegraphed because we had

11

a very meagre and unsatisfactory
cablegram in one of the daily
papers which stated that a
terrible earthquake had visited
the Southern States of America,
and that three fourths of the
City of Charleston was destroyed.
Our people here felt very anxious
about it, and we could get no
further information. It was
thought furthermore that if the
earthquake was of the extent reported,
it might have an influence on cotton
crops and price of cotton goods.
Hence it was deemed of sufficient
importance as a matter of public interest
for me to get direct and reliable information.

I am Sir
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

[redacted] Sept 1886

OCT 27 1886

No. 31] Sept 22d 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:— Ds H. J. de Costa entitled to protection.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Facts submitted concerning one H. J. de Costa and information requested as to whether he is entitled to the protection of this Consulate General.

[redacted]

Whether under is or / ... ...

No. 31

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 22nd 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to request information on the following points based on the facts submitted.

Henry J. DeCosta a Portuguese by birth went to New York city in 1874, aged 23 years. He lived there for about one year, then entered the United States Navy and served for two years and a half.

He again took up his residence in New York remaining there seven months. Failing in health he went to Hongkong and joined our flag ship the Richmond

Richmond, October 1st, 1881 from which vessel he was discharged at his own request the 24th of July, 1883, and since then has resided in Shanghai.

He regards himself as domiciled in New York and states that he would return there in the event of his leaving Shanghai.

While in the navy he claims to have made known to his Captain his desire to declare his intention of becoming a citizen but he has never been naturalized although he states he has always intended to be and would apply now if in New York. He lately applied to me to register him.

This of course I refused

as

as he is not a native of the United States, nor was his father naturalized during his minority. Not being allowed to register he now seeks our protection. Is he entitled to it?

To determine this there are several questions to be answered which are very difficult to arrive at from the various authorities on International Law I have consulted. Besides it is a matter of too much consequence for me to undertake to solve, without the advice and authority of the Department.

1st Had he acquired a domicile in the state of New York?

2nd If time of residence is

essential

essential as showing the animus manendi, did his service in the navy constitute a part thereof, on the ground that our territoriality extends to our ships on the ocean?

3rd, If it should be held that he had acquired domicile in the United States but has never formally declared his intention, in the United States, to become naturalized is he not entitled to our protection?

This seems to me is the clear opinion of the Honorable Francis Wharton in his able and exhaustive communication to the Honorable Secretary of State of date May 4th, 1855, contained

contained in Circular dated
June 29th, 1885.
4th., If it is held that he
is entitled to our protection
should a record of the
fact be made in this office
and what?

The regulations only prescribe
a book of registered citizens
shall be kept.

Again this doctrine is announced
in Wharton's Conflict of Laws
Section 71 "but there is no
" territorial domicile in China
" as such. In Shanghai there may
" be domicile with the American race
" or with the English race or with
" the Chinese race and these domiciles
" may co-exist on the same soil"

Moved

Would it be held under this authority that a foreigner who has never resided in the United States could be domiciled here with us. I hold not. But if he has resided in the United States, and by residence and occupation showed an intention to acquire domicile and then removed to Shanghai and still claimed to be an American would his residence in this extraterritorial jurisdiction, if he had resided say only for three years in the United States, be tacked on, so to speak, to the time he stayed in the United States, as evidencing his intention to be domiciled?

My dear

My desire for information and guidance in this matter which covers points I am frequently asked to decide, is the excuse I offer for the length of this despatch.

I have the honor to be,

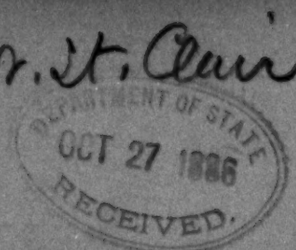
Sir:

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Mr. St. Clair



No. 32] Sept. 23 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department. Legation at Peking.

Subject:- Death of Mr. William Hunter.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The usual mourning symbols adopted.

No. 32

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 23 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The Department's Circular dated the 26th of July last, containing the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. William Hunter, the Second Assistant Secretary of State was received at this Consulate General the 21st instant.

As a mark of respect to the memory of this faithful and able officer the Consular flag was lowered to half-mast, and the usual symbols of mourning will be displayed for thirty days.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. W. Kennedy
Consul General.

Abstract D.R.

allowed Nov. 3/86

Dft Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 27 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 33] Sept 23d 1886 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the* ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Requisition for two date stamps and $30 for painting flagstaff

No. 33

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 23 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to request that the Department furnish this office with two date stamps in the place of one that is worn out and another that is useless after this year.

I have also to request permission to have the Consular flag-staff painted at an expense of $35- It is necessary to repaint it in order to prevent decay.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. H. Kennedy

Consul General.

Dispatches

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 4 1886
RECEIVED

No. 34 September 30th 1886, United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy, Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reports deaths of two seamen

Note
recd

No. 34

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 30th 1886.

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to inform the Department of the deaths of James McNally and Frank Cunningham. The former a seaman on board the American Ship "R. C. Wood" on the 14th instant, and the latter an unemployed seaman discharged at this port from the "Rembrandt" on the 25th instant.

The cause of McNally's death was "Obstruction of the bowels" and Cunningham "Cholera."

I have ordered the

the clothes of the one who died of Cholera to be destroyed.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

F. H. Clarke

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 4 1886
RECEIVED

No. 35 | Oct. 1° 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject: Acknowledgement of A.M. Decision.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Volume 7th missing

Refer to the Person from whom we first received the Book

No. 35

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 1st, 1886

Hon. Jas D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Since the last acknowledgement of American Decisions, volumes 73, 75 and 76 have been received.

Volume 74 is missing and I would respectfully request that the publishers be notified of the fact.

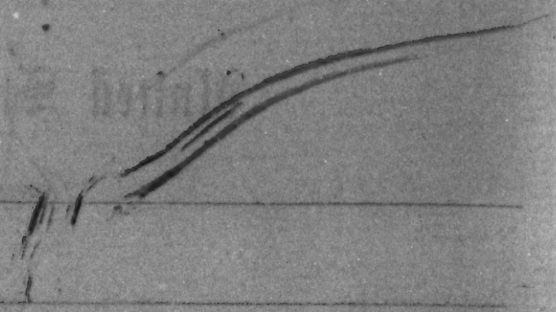
I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General



Copy to Arnright Clerk Boston. Nov. 5

Dept of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 4 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 36] October 1st 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department. Legation at Peking.

Subject:— Counterfeiting of American Trade Marks.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Further consignments of Unbranded Cotton goods received.

All the Consuls instructed to take the necessary steps to protect our goods.

Statement of importations

No. 36

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 1st 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

With further reference to my despatches Nos. 22 and 29 I have the honor to inform the Department, that, additional consignments of unbranded American sheetings have been received at Shanghai and following upon the conviction of a native merchant who had been fraudulently stamping this class of goods with a favorite American trademark - reported in my No. 29 - the importers had to seek a new market as the Shanghai dealers are not likely to repeat their

counterfeiting

counterfeiting of Trademarks for some time to come, and have little use for untraded goods. Consequently a large part of these importations will be reshipped to the Outports, and in view of this fact I addressed all of our Consuls in China instructing them to take the necessary steps to protect our goods. I enclose a copy of this despatch herewith.

I have also to report that upon my representation to the Local Authorities, a Proclamation has been issued by them and posted in conspicuous places throughout Shanghai, detailing the conviction of the native merchant and

in

in forcible language forbidding the practice of imitating our brands or trademarks.

The following is a statement of the importations of unstamped American cottons, so for as I am informed, from July 2nd last to date.

July 5th,	2000 pieces	ex Celtic Monarch
Aug. 12th	6000 "	" Straits of Gibraltar
	3000 "	" "
	2000 "	" "
Sept. 3	6000 "	Omi Maru
" 9	3000 "	Tokio Maru
Total	22,000 pieces.	

I take this opportunity of renewing my suggestion that all of our American manufacturers be required to plainly brand

their

their goods. Their failure to do so will very soon make itself perceptively felt to the general detriment of our trade.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Inclosure -

Consul General to Consuls in China -

(Copy)

Sept 14th 1886.

(Addressed to the Consular Representatives at Tientsin, Newchwang Chefoo, Chinkiang, Hankow Foochow Amoy and Canton.)

Sir:

Two of our leading American firms in Shanghai lately called my attention to a practice which has become prevalent here, of the imitation of American trade-marks by Chinese.

Lately there have been received here large shipments of Sheetings that have not borne any stamp. These goods,- which are of a more or less inferior quality - are bought up by the Natives, who stamp them with the trade-marks of the favorite American Brands and sell them as the bona fide article, the

imitation

imitation of the stamps being sufficiently good to deceive the ordinary buyer. Not only does this injure the reputation of the genuine brands, but it will eventually bring all American cotton goods into disrepute in the minds of Chinese.

The information given led to the conviction of one of the native dealers and it is hoped that a stop has been put to the practice in Shanghai; but as a large importation of these unbranded goods has been received within a day or two, and as it is stated that they will be reshipped to the Outports, I have to request that you will give the matter your careful attention leaving it to your judgment to take the necessary steps to protect American goods.

I am Sir

I am Sir
Your obedient servant
(Sd) J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 15 1886
RECEIVED.

37] Oct. 8' 1886 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Kennedy *Consul General.* *to the* ~~*Legation at Peking.*~~ *State Department.*

ect:— Acknowledgment.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

7

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 8th 1886.

Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Departments instructions numbered 9 and 10, together with Circular of August 6th relative to the Second and Third Assistant Secretaries of State.

No 10, dated August 2nd incloses Mr. Standenmayers Commission as Marshal of the Consular Court at Shanghai

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

87/

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 15 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 38] Oct 8, 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:— Silk worms Eggs.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

A quantity mailed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 38

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 8th 1886

Hon, Jas. D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my No. 26 of the 30th of August I now have the honor to state that I am sending by to day's mail a package addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, in your care, containing a quantity of the eggs of the wild silk worm of Shaung lin.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Kennedy

Consul General.

D. H. Clark

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED

No 39

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China
October 21st 1886.

D. H. Clark

Consul General Kennedy
to Department of State.

Subject:

The Department's Circular instruction dated August 27th acknowledged, and an allowance requested for obtaining data for a Trade Report.

39

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 21st 1886

Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's Circular, dated August 27th 1886 revoking the allowance under paragraph 557 of Consular Regulations, unless application is made in advance with statement of sum required, and persons to whom it is to be paid.

As to the sum required to be expended in collecting material for my annual Trade Report - it could not under the regulation exceed

two

two hundred dollars, and
I can assure you not one
dollar will be expended if
it can be avoided.
I cannot tell in advance to
whom I shall apply but I
trust the privilege of using
so much up to two hundred
dollars as may be absolutely
necessary may be allowed me.
There may have been an
improper use in some quarters
of this allowance, but I feel
assured that you have
confidence in my not using
a dollar unnecessarily.
Shanghai is the most important
trade center in the East and the
necessity of fostering and
developing

developing our trade relations
are nowhere superior to it,
and a full Trade Report may
be of great advantage. I
therefore request the privilege
of using so much of the two
hundred dollars as may be
necessary to procure data
for my report.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

Send the books -

ordered of mornin publication 11/87 Dec 11/87 Sent Dec 11/87 88

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No 40 U.S. Consulate General

Shanghai China

October 21st 1886

Consul General Kennedy

to Department of State.

Subject:

Certain Laco books selected from list furnished in the Departments No. 12 of August 21st 1886.

allowed & O.K.

ordered Dec 21/86

CONSULAR BUREAU, Nov. 26th, '86.

Mr. BRown:

Please order to be purchased for the Consulate Gener at Shanghai the following named books which were allowed by instruction of Aug. 21st, '86 -

Williams, Law of Executors, 1877, 3v. - - - - -	$15.50
Wharton, Criminal Law, 1885, 2v. - - - - -	$10.25
Bishop, On Marriage & Divorce, 2v., - - - - -	$10.50
Blackstone's Commentaries, Cooley, 2v. - - - -	$ 9.50
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions 1875 - '84, 17v., - - - - - - - -	$51.00
Cooley, Constitutional Limitations, - - - - -	$ 5.30
	$102.05

F. O. Sprelair

Chief of Bureau.

VNV

No. 40

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 21st 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instruction No. 12, dated August 21st, last, and to express my thanks for the kind consent to furnish this Consulate General with additional law books up to $100.00. I have selected from the list forwarded the following books, and will be very much obliged for them

Williams, Laws of Executors,	1877, 3 V	$ 15.50
Wharton's Criminal Law	1885, 2 V	10.25
Bishop, On Marriage & Divorce	2 V	10.50
Blackstone's Commentaries Cooley	2 V	9.50

U.S. Supreme Court Decisions 45.75

1875-81, 17 v- 51.00

Cooley. Constitutional Limitations 5.30

102.05

This is $2.05 above the $100- and is as near to it as I can come.

These books will be quite an addition to the library. Permit me to suggest that if the Department could furnish the additional Supreme Court decisions whenever its appropriations will admit and have them continued each year thereafter, it would be exceedingly satisfactory and useful. The Digest of U.S. Decisions would be

of

of very great service but I must leave their supply now to your kind consideration.

The publishers of the American Decisions have forwarded Volume 74 which they had evidently omitted to do as Nos. 75 and 76 preceded it.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. W. Kennedy
Consul General.

Desp

Dft H Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No 41 U S Consulate General

Shanghai China

rec'd by mail

October 22, 1886.

Consul General Kennedy to

Department of State.

Subject:

Development of trade in Western China. A party leaves Shanghai for Upper Yangtsze region to survey the river between I chang and Chunking.

No. 41

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 22nd 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Yesterday a party left Shanghai for the Upper Yangtsze region, with the object of surveying the river between Ichang and Chunking.

To enable the Department to see the importance of the project of extending commerce westward by way of the Yangtsze I inclose herewith a map of China.

At present there is steamer communication between Shanghai and Ichang - a city in the western part of Hupeh. Beyond Ichang the river becomes

becomes more rapid and freight and passengers are conveyed Westward by means of native boats which are "tracked" over the rapids by coolies - an expensive and dangerous method occupying thirty days and upwards in going from Ichang to Chunking.

For some years past merchants have had an eye on the province of Szechuan. It is an extensive and populous province, rich in its agricultural and mineral resources and its people are spoken of as enterprising and to a certain extent devoid

of

of that prejudice to outside innovations that seems to characterize the masses in this country.

Goods that find their way into Szechuan have to pass many obstacles and it will be of interest to compare the amounts of the principal Woolen and Cotton Goods imported into Shanghai with the amount of the same goods sent under Transit Pass into Szechuan.

I quote from a report of the Commissioner of Customs at Ichang for 1881.

Grey Shirtings - 1880.

Imported into Shanghai - Pcs. 4,325,803

Sent into Szechuan, via Hankow & Ichang. 442,944

10.24 percent

T- cloths

Imported into Shanghai 3,054,599

Sent into Szechwan 160,371

5.25 per cent

— Drills —

Imported into Shanghai 905 933

Sent into Szechwan 114,004

12.58 per cent

— Camlets —

Imported into Shanghai 111,954

Sent into Szechwan 15,098

13.48 per cent

— Lastings —

Imported into Shanghai 86,643

Sent into Szechwan 19,975

23.05 per cent

— Long Ells —

Imported into Shanghai 100,759

Sent into Szechwan 17,176

17.04 per cent

Louisiana and Orleans

Imported into Shanghai 242 908

Sent into Szechwan 22 940

9.44 per cent

In order to arrive at a just conception of the possibilities of this Western China Market I quote abstracts of reports made by the Imperial Customs Authorities at Ichang.

From the report of 1881

"I have now written enough to draw attention to the chief points of interest in the trade of last year at Ichang, and also to indicate to what extent, basing calculations on known figures

figures, that trade may expand at no distant date. Beyond this there are the perfectly known resources of Szechwan and Yünnan, which should naturally find their outlet here, and to the development of which trade facilities will assuredly give an impetus; but the business that will spring up from these sources and the accompanying increase in passenger traffic must for the present be matter of conjecture, though in the vast traffic carried on in Native boats we find a by no means unsubstantial basis for bright expectations."

In his report for 1882 the Commissioner says:-

I cannot close these remarks without some reference to Chunking and the possibility of steamers penetrating thither.

During the latter part of the year there has been some talk of a small steamer to ply between this and Chunking, under Government auspices, with passengers and valuables; and the occurrence which gave rise to discussion of the project was the accident to General Pao and his family at the Chi-kuan-shis Rapid in July, which proved fatal to two of his sons and other members of his party. The sad story as given by the General himself in a memorial which appears in the "Peking Gazette" of 9th October, gave rise to much

agitation

agitation on the subject of the dangers experienced in the Yangtze rapids; and it has come to my knowledge that the Governor-General of Szechwan did actually make inquiries as to the possibility of a steamer performing the journey to Chunking in safety, his object being to secure, for officials and other travellers of distinction, a means of transit free in great measure of the serious risks to which the ordinary method is liable. ×× That a revolution in the trade of this part of China would be effected is certain."

The Commissioner in his report for 1883 under the head of Imports says:—

Camlets, Long ells, Lusters, and Russian cloth all show remarkable increases; but it is to — lastings that I think special attention is due. In 1882 the quantity sent into Szechwan from Hankow and Ichang amounted to more than 30 per cent. of the whole net importations into Shanghai: In the year just ended the quantity forwarded into Szechuan from Ichang alone was nearly four-fifths of the total sent from the two ports in 1883, and nearly double what was sent from Ichang. These advancing importations of Woolens into Szechuan show the vast importance of West and South west China

as

as a market for this class of goods."

From the Report of 1884.

"The foreign trade will grow, perhaps, if left undisturbed in its present conditions, but it will grow slowly, and not by leaps. The one means by which the province in default of railways, could be adequately opened up, namely, the navigation of the rapids by steamers, has as yet not even been attempted, and, so far as I am aware, no practical person has ever seriously examined the question."

From the Report of 1885

"It would be difficult to name a single important

description

description of cotton Piece goods that has not materially increased its figures in the past year as compared with the preceding."

From the foregoing it will be observed that it is important to keep abreast with the trade progress in Szechwan. The British are kept acquainted with every development by means of their Consul at Chunking. It may appear wise, to the Department to depute someone from this office to visit Szechwan with a view of securing a commercial report.

In talking with our merchants here they have expressed strong approval of such a step. It

May

may be that steam navigation on the Upper Yangtze is not far off. The party who started from Shanghai yesterday is composed of practical men, including an Engineer from an English firm of ship-builders. Another member of the party who has investigated the matter somewhat already has told me that the rapids can be run by a steamer and the trip from Ichang to Chunking made in four days.

It is impossible to say when this market will be thrown open but from present indications it is probable that it may be effected in the near future and I trust that our

people

people with their usual Enterprise will be abreast with the foremost; and I shall be glad to be made the means of assisting in the forwarding of this purpose and any suggestions from the Department in the matter will have my immediate attention.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
L. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

One Enclosure
Map of China.

92 96 100 104 108 112 116

24 20

CHINESE EMPIRE

TIBET

KOKO NOR

Eleuth Tribes

Shan Mts

Ordos Tribes
HO TAU

Amdo

Kham

Szechuen

Yunnan

Kweichau

Hupeh

Shensi

Shansi

Honan

Kiangsi

Kiangsu

Anhuei

Kwangtung

Kwangsi

Fokien

Chekiang

Hunan

Shantung

Chihli

Manchuria

Mongolia

Burmah

Shan States
Tributary to Burmah

Karen Tribes
Between Ava & Siam

Approximate Boundary

Lao States

TONG KING

TONQUIN

Hainan Strait

Peninsula

KE SHO or HANOI

Gulf of Martaban

TONG KING GULF

CHINA SEA

Scale of English Miles
100 50 0 50 100 150

96 Longitude E. of Greenwich

A MAP OF CHINA

PREPARED FOR

THE DESK HONG LIST

Published at the Offices of

THE NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS

AND

THE NORTH CHINA HERALD

SHANGHAI.

NOTE. *The ports open to Foreign Trade are underlined with red*

MARGARY'S ROUTE

GROSVENOR'S

COOPER'S ROUTE

LAGREE & GARNIER

Scale of English Miles.

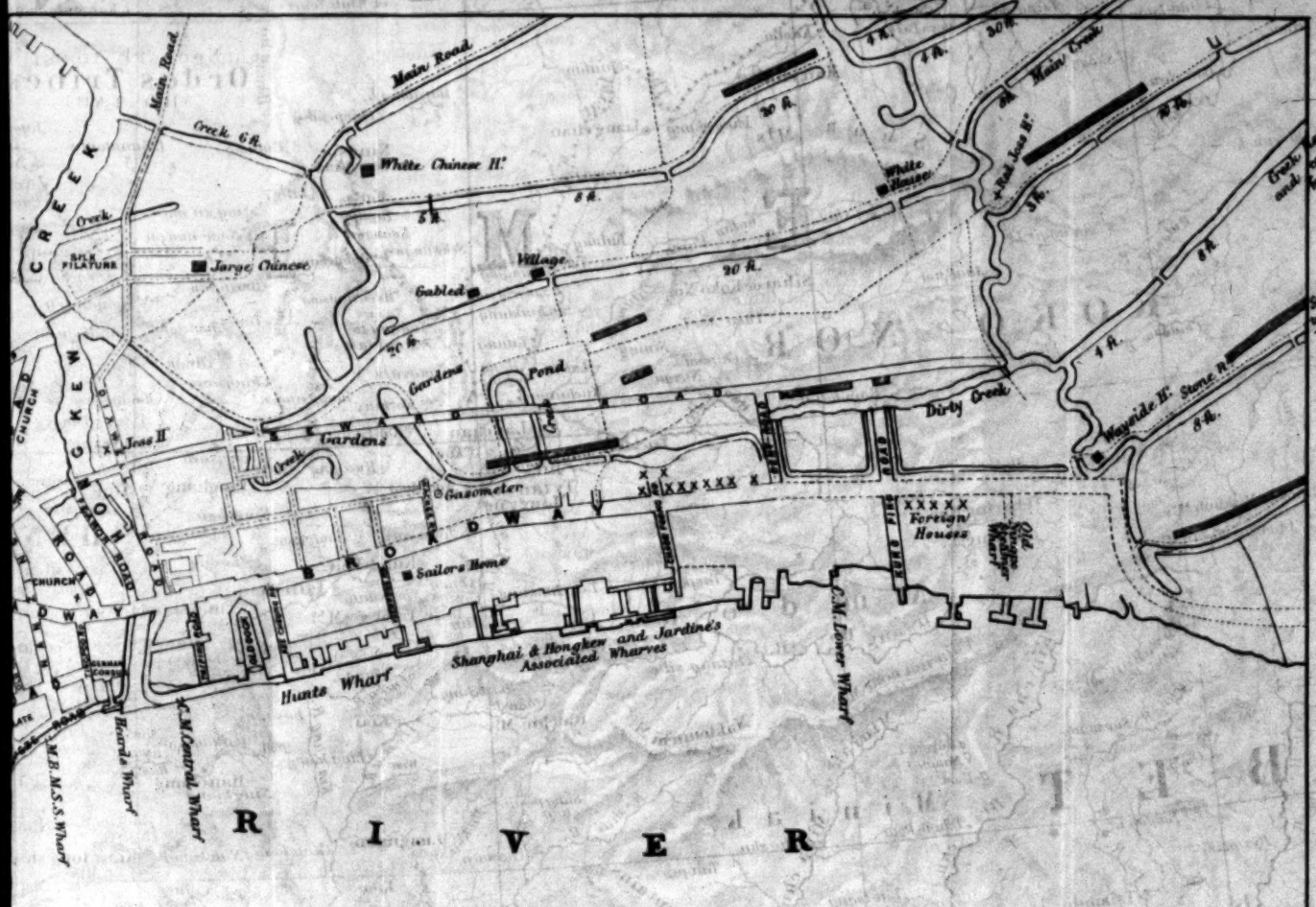
100 80 60 40 20 0 50 100 150

Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t 55 Charing Cross, London.

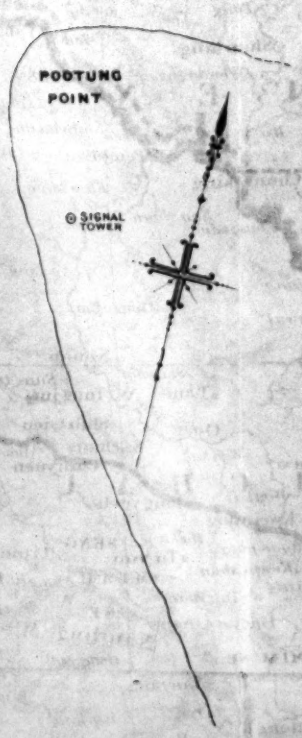
STREET PLAN OF THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICA

RIFLE BUTT
Village
Village
Village
Road
Creek
SPANISH CONSULATE
GENERAL HOSPITAL
ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOL
Joss House
Joss House
Joss House
Large Chinese
Creek
Creek
Creek
Creek
Creek
Main Road
Garden
HOSPITAL
CHURCH
CHURCH
CHURCH

...ND AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS, SHANGHAI.



STREETS.



ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.

NORTH & SOUTH.

BUND, OR YANGTSZE ROAD.
CHEFOO ROAD.
CHEKIANG ROAD.
CHILI ROAD.
FOKIEN ROAD.
HONAN ROAD.
HOOPEH ROAD.
KIANGSE ROAD.
KIEN KI LE.
KING LING LE.
KIN ZUNG LE.
LLOYD ROAD.
LOWER QUANGSE ROAD.
LOWER YUEN MING YUEN.
PING YANG LE.
SHANSE ROAD.
SHANTUNG ROAD.
SZECHUEN ROAD,
THIBET OR DEFENCE ROAD.
TOONG KING LE.
TSING YO KA.
UPPER QUANGSE ROAD.
UPPER YUEN MING YUEN.
YIN KWAY LE.
YIN WO KA.
YUNAN ROAD.

EAST & WEST.

ALBANY ROAD.
AMOY ROAD.
BUN TONG LONG.
CANTON ROAD.
FOOCHOW ROAD.
HANKOW ROAD.
HIANG FUN LOONG.
HONG KONG ROAD.
KING LOONG KA.
KIUKIANG ROAD.
MALOO, OR NANKING ROAD.
NAE ZANG LING.
NEWCHWANG ROAD.
NINGPO ROAD.
PEKING ROAD.
PING CHA KA.
POH ZANG LING.
SE GE BAE KA.
SIKING ROAD.
SOOCHOW ROAD.
SUNG KIANG LOONG.
SUNG KIANG ROAD.
TAEWAN ROAD.
TIENTSIN ROAD.
TOONG GE BAE KA.
WOOSIEH ROAD.
YANG YE KA.

FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

NORTH & SOUTH.

REMPARTS, QUAI DES.
CHIN CHEW, RUE DE
CONSULAT, PASSAGE DU.
DISCRY, RUE.
DUBUN, RUE.
FRANCE, QUAI DE.
GUERRE, RUE LA.
HUE, RUE.
L'ADMINISTRATION, PLACE DE.
L'ADMINISTRATION, RUE DE.
MARCHE FRANCAIS, RUE DU.
MISSION, RUE DE LA.
MOULIN, RUE DE.
MONTAUBAN, RUE.
PALIKAO, RUE.
PERES, RUE DES.
PETIT, RUE.
POISSONS, RUE DES,
PORTE DU NORD, RUE.
PROTET, RUE.
SAIGON, RUE DE.
TOURANNE, RUE.
TRANSVERSALE, RUE.
WAMPOO, QUAI DU.
YANG KING PANG PASSAGE.

EAST & WEST.

BRECHE, QUAI DE LA.
CHOUZAN, RUE.
COLBERT, RUE.
CONSULAT, RUE DU.
FOKIEN, RUE.
FORMOSE, RUE.
FOSSÉS, QUAI DES.
IMPASSE, MONTAUBAN.
MING HONG, RUE.
MONTIGNY, PASSAGE.
NEZIAN, PASSAGE.
NINGPO, RUE DE.
PAGODE, QUAI DE LA, RIVE DROITE.
" " " GAUCHE.
PAIX, RUE DE LA.
PORTE DE L'EST, RUE DE LA.
TAKOU, RUE.
WAMPOO, RUE DU.
WEIKWE, RUE DU.
YANG KING PANG, QUAI DU.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENT.

NORTH & SOUTH.

ASTOR ROAD.
BOONE ROAD.
CHAOU FOONG ROAD.
CHAPOO ROAD.
DENT ROAD.
DIXWELL ROAD.
FEARON ROAD.
KUNG PING ROAD.
KEE CHEONG ROAD.
MINGHONG ROAD.
NANZING ROAD.
NORTH HONAN ROAD.
NORTH KEANGSE ROAD.
NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD.
OLD CHINA STREET.
TAIPING ROAD.
TSINGPOO ROAD.
WAEKEE ROAD.
WOOSUNG ROAD.
WOOCHANG ROAD.
YUENFONG ROAD.

EAST & WEST.

BROADWAY.
HANBURY ROAD.
MILLER ROAD.
NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD.
SEWARD ROAD.
TIENDONG ROAD.
WHANGPOO ROAD.

Published for the North China Herald & North China Daily News Offices, Shanghai.

Shanghai China
October 22, 1886

Consul General Kennedy
to
Department of State.

Despatch No. 441—
Enclosure No. 1—

Map of China.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED

No. 421 Oct. 22 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. D. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Rent of Consular Premises

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Photograph of Consular premises inclosed
Instructions requested concerning rent-

ans. The allowance cannot be increased, if a higher rental is demanded the Consul Gen. must look out for other quarters.
J. D.

Approved
Nov 30 86

No. 42

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct. 22 1886

Hon. James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to enclose a photograph of the premises we occupy. The Department may already have one, but in the event of their not possessing one I thought it might prove of interest. The premises are the best in Shanghai for our purpose and it would be very unfortunate if we had to vacate them, in consequence of inability to pay a raised rental, which is threatened. The Agent of the party in whose

name

name they are held called a short time ago, and notified me that he was instructed to demand $3000 in gold for the yearly rental — we are now paying:

Consular Building $1.000.00

——— Jail ——— 450.00

—— Post Office ——— 163.20

—— Dwelling House ——— 408.00

Total Gold $2.321.20

I have received no notification of allowance for rent for this fiscal year The lease which is annual expires Dec 31. I shall do all in my power to retain the premises at present rental. but in case the lessor insists on, and demands

more

more what it is;
If Congress would see fit
to purchase these premises
which could be had at a
very reasonable figure it
would add very much
to our consequence in this
most important port, and
place us on a surer and
more satisfactory basis.
But if this is against
their policy it would
certainly conduce to our
well being and comfort
to have such appropria-
tions as would put to rest
this annual rental
agitation -
I will be pleased to have

the Departments' views on this matter. The time is near at hand to come to a conclusion

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

Enclosure
Photograph of the Consular Premises.

Note deaths

No. 43 Oct. 30th 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1886
RECEIVED.

U.S. Consulate General, at Shanghai.

Mr. Kennedy, Consul General to the State Department.

Subject.

Returns for the Quarter ending September 30th 1886. forwarded.

No. 43

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 30th 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following Returns for the Quarter ending September 30th, 1886.

1. Digest of Invoice Book.
2. Arrivals and Departures of American vessels.
3. Return of deceased citizens.
4. Record of Notarial services.
5. Summary of Consular business.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with

U. S. Consul at Shanghai, China, from July 1st to Sept. 30, 1886 inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
1886						
July 28	S. D. Robinson	N.Y. N.Y.		Shanghai	Administrator	
Sept 14	Jas McNally	Scotland	"R. Elwood"	"	Nil	
" 25	Frank Cunningham	Ireland	"Rembrandt"	"	Nil	
" 19	Joseph L. Hammond	Salem Mass.		"	In hand of Consulate	

J. D. Kennedy
U. S. Consul.

Shanghai China

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

September quarter
1886.

Return of deceased Citizens
Form 121.

FORM No. 103.

Summary of Business at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai during the quarter ended September 30th 1886.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in Port from last quarter	10
Vessels Arriving during present quarter	17
Vessels Departing	13
Vessels remaining in Port	14
Tonnage Arriving	12,100
Tonnage Departing	9241
Fees received $	2,539.63
Expenses including Salary, $	2,722.02

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in Port from last quarter	None
Seamen Arriving	None
Seamen Shipped	25
Seamen Died	1
Seamen Discharged	99
Seamen Deserted	3
Seamen Departed	None
Seamen in Port	None

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance from Previous quarter	$77.77	$
Received for Extra Wages		
Expended for Seamen	3861.36	3,861.36
Balance on hand carried to fourth quarter 1886		77.77
	$ 3939.13	3939.13

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI,
September 30th, 1886.

J. D. Kennedy
U. S. Consul General.

Shanghai, China.

J. D. Kennedy.

Consul General.

September Quarter.

1886.

Summary of

Consular Business

Form 10.

No. 44] Oct. 30th 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Miscellaneous Expense and Jail Accounts.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Memorandum of Drafts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 7 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 44

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 30 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, Rent and Miscellaneous Expense Account and the Jail Account for the Quarter ending September 30th 1886.

To balance these accounts I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my draft No. 2 for $56 32/100 and No. 1 for $52 70/100 U.S. Currency, for which I ask your kind protection.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

Two Inclosures as stated

V-2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 448] November 12th 1886. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kingsley, Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Encloses Marshals Return.

No. 45.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 12th 1886.

Hon. Jas L. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose my Marshal's Return for the Third Quarter of 1886.

I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Enclosure

No. Marshal's Return

Shanghai. Sept. 30th 1886.

U. S. Consulate General.

To Jain Shin & Co. Dr

To Eight official Chinese Hats

$1.10 per each — mex. $8.80

@816 Gold $7.18

Received Payment.

仁昌

Jain Shin & Co.

J.D.K

Shanghai. July. 30th 1886.

1

U.S. Consulate General:

Bought of Yet Chong & Co.

To two Bamboo Shade. $3.00

@516 — Gold 2.45

Judicial dept

Received Payment.
Yet Chong & Co.

Shanghai. Sept. 30th 1886.

U.S. Consulate General.

To Jain Shin & Co.

To Eight official Chinese Hats

$1.10 per each — Mex. $8.80

@816 Gold $7.18

Received Payment.
Jain Shin & Co.

Shanghai. July 30th 1886. 1

U.S. Consulate General.

Acct of Bought of Yet Chong & Co.

To Gentlemen's Bamboo Shade. $3.00

Received Payment. @816 = Gold 2.45
Yet Chong & Co.

Shanghai. Sept. 30th 1886.

U.S. Consulate General. 2

To Jain Shin & Co. Dr

To Eight official Chinese Hats
$1.10 per each — Mex. $8.80

@810 Gold $7.18

Received Payment.
收生瑞
Jain Shin & Co.

Y.P.K.

Shanghai, August 1st 1886

H. Consul's 3

Bought of AH FOO.

同順和號

TAILOR AND GENTLEMENS OUTFITTER, & NAVY CONTRACTOR.

No. 144, off Broadway, Hongkew, and in rear of the Criterion Hotel.

		$	Cts.
To	1 Punkah Making	1	75
		1	43

Recd Payment
Ah Foo

Count Pun at produced

P.O.K.

Shanghai, August 1st 1886

U.S. Consul

3

Bought of AH FOO.

同順和號

TAILOR AND GENTLEMENS OUTFITTER, & NAVY CONTRACTOR.

No. 144, off Broadway, Hongkew, and in rear of the Criterion Hotel.

		$	Cts.
To 1	Punkah Making	1	75
		1.	43

Recd Payment
Ah Foo

Count Nine a/c
received payment

J.O.K.

U. S. Consulate Genrl

4

Court a/c

Bought of **LUEN WO.**

SILK GOODS, JEWELLERY, IVORY GOODS, CHINA WARE
MATTING AND LACQUERED WARE.
No. 19 Nanking Road.

Aug 11	To 1 Rug		$4 50
		@816 Gold	3.67

Received payment
Luen Wo

AND

FOR

SIR: I HAVE THE HONOR TO TRANSMIT HEREWITH A COPY OF A
MAY 1 1900
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U.S. Consulate Genrl

4

Bought of **LUEN WO.** 聯和

SILK GOODS, JEWELLERY, IVORY GOODS, CHINA WARE
MATTING AND LACQUERED WARE.
No. 19 Nanking Road.

Duplicate

Aug 11	To	1 Rug	$4	50
			Gold 3.67	

J & K

Received payment
Luen Wo

SILK GOODS, NEATLY, AND CAREFULLY MADE.
RAW SILK AND UNDYED SILK GOODS, DYED TO ORDER.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILK AND VELVET
DYERS AND

Voucher No. 5

Account Court Judicial

Shanghai, September 30th 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Quin, Dr.

For Petty Cash Sundry Expenses.

Brooms. Dusters. Mops. & Cloths &c.	$2.50
Oil. Night Watchman	.90
	3.40

Entered for 3d quarter 1886.

@816 Gold 2.78

Received, Shanghai, September 30th 1886. from D. Kennedy U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Three. 40/100

in full of the above Bill.

Ah Quin

Paid.

J. P. D

Voucher No. 5

Account Court Judicial

Shanghai, September 30th 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Quin, Dr.

For Petty Cash Sundry Expenses.

Brooms. Dusters. mops & cloths &c.	$2.50
Oil. night watchman	.90
	3.40
Entered for 3d quarter 1886.	2.78

Received, Shanghai, September 30th 1886. from D. Kennedy U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Three. 40/100

in full of the above Bill.

pp Ah Quin

Paid.

J.D.K

Account Court Judicial Voucher No. 6

Shanghai September 30th 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Quin, Dr.

For Official Visits to Taotai. 6 Sedan Chairs. Coolies hire. $6.00

Qrtr 3d quarter 1886. @81⅙ Gold $4.90

Received, Shanghai, September 30th 1886. from D. Kennedy U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Six

in full of the above Bill.

Ah Quin

Paid.

J. D K

Voucher No. 6

Account Court Judicial

Shanghai, September 30th 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Quim. , Dr.

For Official visits to Taotai. 6 Sedan Chairs. Coolies hire. $6.00

Ended 3d quarter 1886. @816 Gold $4.90

Received, Shanghai, September 30th 1886. from D. Kennedy U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Six

in full of the above Bill.

Ah Quim

Paid.

J.O.K.

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES C

From the First of July to the Thirtieth

E.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.
	July 3rd	Frank Plebe.	Drunk and fighting & assaulting Sch. Constable Mc Coo while in the execution of his duty.	Municipal Police	Committed to Jail for five days & pay Costs of Court.
	July. 3rd	Frank Winter.	Drunkenness.	Municipal Police	Committed to Jail for one day and pay Costs of Court
	July 3rd	John Johnson	Drunk & fighting and assaulting Sch. Constable Mc Coo while in the execution of his duty.	Municipal Police	Committed to Jail for five days & pay Costs of Court.
	July 6th	E. Sinclair	Drunk & Incapable	Municipal Police	Bail of £5-7- Mrs to be held for Gen appearance of Prisoner & placed to Credit of Court &c.
	July 6th	Otto Swinbold.	Drunk & disorderly & making use of abusive language to P.C. H.C. Johansen on Broadway Road Hawkesbury.	Municipal Police	Committed to Cawsey Jail for three days fined £3-7- & pay Costs of Court.

ASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

of July to the Thirtieth day of September 1876, inclusive.

CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
and fighting & sick Constable hile in the of his duty.	Municipal Police	Committed to Jail for five days & pay Costs of Court.				Ship "Del Lemuy.
lennard.	Municipal Police	Committed to Jail for one day and pay Costs of Court.				Ship "Del Lemuy.
fighting and ing sick Constable hile in the of his duty.	Municipal Police	Committed to Jail for five days & pay Costs of Court.				Ship "Del Lemuy.
Incapable	Municipal Police	Bail of $5.00 Mex to be held for ther appearance of Friend & placed to Credit of Court &c.				
disorderly & use of language H. Johansen way Road	Municipal Police	Committed to Consular Jail for three days fined $3.00 & pay Costs of Court.				

TED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of 187 , *inclusive.*

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF

From the First of July to

ASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT
	July 15th	Thomas Leander	Resisting & assaulting Municipal Police in discharge of their duty in arresting Defendant on a Warrant issued by W.D. Consular Court for desertion from U.S.S. "Marion".	Municipal Police
	July 22nd	G. Sinclair	Drunk in Lane No. 174 Kiangse Road. and annoying the inmates.	Municipal Police
	July 26th	L. Sorensen.	Drunk & disorderly.	Municipal Police
	Augt 9th	Gustav Linthke	Disorderly Conduct & resisting Police in discharge of his duty.	Municipal Police

MINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

1st of July to the Thirteenth day

CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOU
Resisting & assaulting Municipal Police in discharge of their duty in arresting Defendant on a Warrant issued by U.S. Consular Court for desertion from U.S.S. "Marion".	Municipal Police	Fined $10.00 & Costs & to be committed to the Consular Jail for ten days, or to be put on board U.S.S. Marion in case She leaves Port before expiration of Sentence. Charge of desertion referred to Naval Authorities into whose custody Defendant will be given when discharged from Jail.	
Drunk in Town 4th inst. Kiangse Road. and annoying the inmates.	Municipal Police	Fined $5.00 and Costs of Court.	
Drunk & disorderly.	Municipal Police	Fined $5.00 & pay Costs of Court.	
Disorderly Conduct & resisting Police in discharge of his duty.	French Municipal Police	Five Dollars fine & to be put aboard his Ship & to pay Costs.	

ONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of September 1876, inclusive.

	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
	$10.00			
	$ 5.75		Court Fine 3/c 3. Marshal attendance 1 Docketing Case. 1 Expense of putting aboard. 75 1/100 1 Days Jail at Yamen.	

TED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of 187 , *inclusive.*

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF

From the First of July to

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT
August 9th	Henry Andersen	Resisting & assaulting M.P. while engaged in arresting him on a U.S. Warrant. and Damaging P.C's Uniform to the extent of $3.50	Municipal Police
August 11th	John Lee	Drunk & disorderly in Broadway. also violently assaulting Sergt Bowles and J.C. Johansen.	Municipal Police
Sept 11th	Samuel Davis.	Absent without leave	Marshal.

CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

First of July to the Thirtieth day of September 1886, inclusive.

R.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.
...m.	Resisting & assaulting M.P. while engaged in arresting him on a U.S. Warrant and Damaging P.C's Uniforms to the extent of $3.50	Municipal Police	Fined Dollars Ten and Costs. & to be put on board.	$10.-		$6.50 to Court fine &c 3.50 to pay for damages done to Silk Constables Uniforms.
					3	Marshals attendance
					1	Docketing Case
					1	Expenses putting on board
	Drunk & disorderly in Broadway. also violently assaulting Sergt. Bowles and J. C. Johannsen.	Municipal Police	Fined Dollars five & Costs. & to be imprisoned in the Consular Jail for ten days.	$5.-	4+3	Court fine &c Marshal attendance
					1	Docketing Case.
...ers.	Absent without leave	Marshal	To be put on board his vessel and pay Costs.			$4.50. Marshal 1 Docketing Case.

TED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

.....day of.....187 , *inclusive.*

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
				O. OF CASE.
				841
				842
				843
				844
				845
				847
				848
				81
				82
				83
				84
				85

[For

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CON

Return of Civil & Criminal Suits from the First day of Ju

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.
		Hall & Holtz.		
841	June 23rd	British	J. H. Hallinan	Civil
842	July 13th	Ipang Tuck Kee	L. L. Conver	"
843	Aug. 10th	Ing mun chee	Geo. Howard	"
844	" 18th	Gale & Fauall	L Chamberlain	"
845	" 24th	R. A. Jamieson	F. A. Nesbitt	"
847	Sept. 9th	Chang Chun	L. L. Conver	"
848	" 16th	J. D. Clark	R. H. Thyton	"
				Criminal
81	July 17th	United States	Alexander Fuller	"
82	Aug. 21st	" "	J. Leonard	
83	Sep 15th	" "	Samuel Davis	Criminal
84	" "	" "	Thomas Cook	
85	" 16th	" "	Frank Silviano and Chas Jamieson.	

Balance from last Quarter $108.29.
Credit Present Quarter 59.08
167.37
Vouchers 22.41
Balance — $144.96

[FORM No. 137]

STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

ist day of July to the Thirtieth day of September 1886, inclusive.

NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.						APPEALS.
				Marshal.	Clerk.	Court.	Associates & Witnesses.	Interpreter.	Total.	
Civil	For Plaintiff		Deposit							
"	" Plaintiff			$1.00	$2.16				3.16	
"	" Plaintiff	$15.00		$11.00	$13.20				43.20	
"	" Plaintiff			1.00	11.00				11.00	
"	" "			1.00	8.00				9.00	
"	Consent of Defendant				9.40				9.40	
"	Settled by mutual Consent			1.00	3.40				4.40	
Criminal	Defendant appealed									
"	Fined five dollars & costs	$5.00							$5.00	
Criminal	Committed to gail for ten days & costs.			$1.00	$5.00				$6.00	
	Fined $10.00 + costs.	$2.00		$4.00					$6.00	
	Fined $5.00 + 30 days.	$5.00		$8.00	$4.00				$17.00	
	Fined $15.00 + . .			$8.00	$4.00				$27.00	
	Gail.	$15.00								
29.										
08										
37										
41										
96										

E. Thurfeldt

Marshal of the U.S. Consular Court.

Shanghai China

Note Hammond
Sister

Dr H Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 46 Nov. 12 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Death of citizen -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Joseph Leonard Hammond
a native of Salem Mass.
died at Shanghai October
19th 1886.

Copy to Mrs Hammond Jan 7 87

No. 46

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 12th 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have to report the death of Joseph Leonard Hammond, a native of Salem Massachusetts, which occurred at the General Hospital on the 19th of October last. The firm with which he was connected have acquainted the widow of the deceased who resides at Salem of her husbands death.

Mr Hammond was formerly a member of the Chinese Customs Staff and was Commissioner of the Chinese Exhibit at the Centennial Exposition. Latterly he met with

with reverses and the few personal effects he has left will not be sufficient to settle his debts in Shanghai.
Certain private papers and correspondence I will forward later on to the family of the deceased.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 16 1886
RECEIVED

No. 47] Nov. 12 188 6 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject: Acknowledgment

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 47

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 12th 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The Department's instructions numbered 11 to 16 inclusive have been received, together with a Circular dated September 17th, respecting "Inferior paper of certified invoices", all of which will receive my careful attention.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient Servant.

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

06

accepted Dec 20/86

D H Clabe

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 48] Nov. 12 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:- Resignation of Marshal Staudenmayer.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Louis A. Staudenmayer tenders his resignation as Marshal of the United State at Shanghai.

No. 48

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 12th 1886.

Hon. Jas D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to enclose herewith the resignation of Louis R. Standenmayer as Marshal at this Consulate General, and to recommend its acceptance.

He has other engagements, which, he says, demand his attention.

During the short time he has served, he has given me satisfaction, and has discharged the duties of the office faithfully and efficiently.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kerr
Consul General

One Enclosure -
Mr Standenmayer Resignation

No.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Nov. 13th 1886.

Grover Cleveland
President of the United States
Sir. President.
I have the honor to tender
my resignation of the
office of Marshal at this
Consulate General.
My private interests de-
manding my attention
elsewhere, it becomes
necessary for me to re-
quest that my resig-
nation be forthwith ac-
cepted

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt. servant.

Louis D. Landsmayer.

offhouse J. D.

Appd Dec 17/86

Form of oath filed sent Dec 17

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 16 1886
RECEIVED.

D. H. Clark

No. 49] Nov. 12 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject: Marshal.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mr. George A Shufeldt appointed Acting Marshal vice L. A Standenmayer and the Department requested to give Mr Shufeldt the full appointment

No. 49

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 12 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to recommend the appointment of George A. Shufelt as Marshal at this Consulate General vice Louis R. Standenmayer whose resignation goes forward by this mail. The nominee is too well known to the Department for me to say anything in his behalf.

I enclose his official Bond as it is important that an appointment be made forthwith and in that he has served so long and faithfully, plead this as my justification in departing from the ordinary routine

routine of recommendation and awaiting notification and oath of office. As Mr. Standenmayer desires to leave Shanghai at once I shall appoint Mr. Shufeldt Acting Marshal until I receive the Department's instructions in the matter.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Enclosure

1- Bond of Mr Shufeldt. - informal

Hyslop
to
Mr Ford

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 16 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 50] Dec. 12 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject: Commercial -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Details of American exports to Shanghai during the July - September quarter 1886.

Copied
7.

No. 50

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Nov 12 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The Imperial Maritime Customs for China have sent me their quarterly report - 1st July - September 30th, - 1886, and in looking over it I find some facts in connection with our trade, which may be of interest and herewith transcribe them:

Imported at Shanghai -

American Drills.

July - September 1883 - 108,060 piece

" 1884 131,655 "

" 1885 128567 "

" 1886 213165 "

English Drills.

July - September.	1883	32,206	pcs
	1884	53,450	"
	1885	89,208	"
	1886	118,941	"

American Sheetings

July - Sept	1883	151,120	"
	1884	223,285	"
	1885	466,220	"
	1886	374 734	"

English Sheetings.

July - Sept.	1883	40 830	"
	1884	63 251	"
	1885	68 161	"
	1886	40 669	"

Kerosene Oil.

July - Sept. 1886 - 8,041 790 gallons all of which is American Shipping.

Shipping:

Of sailing vessels entering the port of Shanghai during the July-September quarter 14 were from New York.

The exhibit of the import of cotton goods is very cheering and while there was a falling off in the number of pieces of American Sheetings as compared to the same quarter of 1885, it is accounted for on the ground of the excess of stock on hand from last quarter of this class of goods.

The field in China for American trade is as extensive as could be desired, and with our superior goods and enterprise

its

its possibilities are well nigh illimitable, if a wise policy is pursued. Competition is sharp but we have nothing to fear if our merchants here and at home are not hampered in their endeavors-

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

D^r H Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 16 1886
RECEIVED.

51] Nov. 12 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

D^r H Clair

Kennedy Consul General. State Department. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject: Imprisonment of Thomas Letford.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Consular jail unsuitable for long confinement. Letford being in bad health, the Department is requested to obtain his pardon.

Copy to Mr Smith Dec 23/86

Answd Jan 19

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Nov. 12, 1886

Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

I have the

honor to refer the Department

to my predecessor's No. 178,

respecting the imprisonment

of Thomas Retford, sentenced

to two years in the Consular

Jail or any other prison that the

United States authorities may designate,

but in the Department instruction

No 62 dated April 28 the Assistant

Secretary stated; "I have to say

"that it is deemed advisable to

"keep the prisoner in Shanghai"

I beg to respectfully submit

for the Departments consideration

the

the advisability of obtaining
a pardon for Letford in view
of the following.
Our jail is inappropriate for
confining prisoners on long terms.
We have no work to give them
and there is no suitable place for
them to exercise.
Congress has failed to make
any appropriation from which to
pay a jail doctor and taking
into consideration that the
prisoners are without work
Exercise or medical attendance
in an unhealthy climate it is
not surprising that Letford
is in a precarious state of
health. He has the appearance
of being in the first stage of
consumption

consumption.

I trust the Department will give this matter their early attention and if possible obtain a pardon for him.

Telford has no means from which to defray his prison expenses and as he has not yet been discharged from the navy, so far as I know. I have written the Admiral of this Station on the matter.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Mr. Clarke

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 27 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 57. Nov. 18th 1886. U.S. Consulate General

Shanghai

Mr. Kennedy Consul General to State Department.

Report of death of S. McPhee

Note. Published
Noted Published
Dec 28 '86.

No. 52.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 18th 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter
Assistant
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to report the death at the Shanghai General Hospital of an unemployed seaman named Lachlan McPhee. The cause of his death was Paralysis. His effects were in such a condition to be valueless. I was however at the Hospital visiting another sailor half an hour before his death and every attention possible was paid to him. He has a brother named Neil McPhee living at Bay City. Michigan.

I am Sir.

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

W

D. H. Peirce

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 27 1886
RECEIVED.

No. 53. November 19th 1886. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledgement of instructions &
Circulars.

No. 53.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 18th 1886.

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Department Circulars dated September 20th and 28th respectively, also its instruction dated the 9th ultimo, to deliver to Thomas J. Potter Consul at Ningpo the records, archives &c belonging to that Consulate and now in my charge at this Port. And the various instructions contained in the same will be carefully complied with.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Council General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 3 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 54 December 3rd 1886. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department. Legation at Peking.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledgements

No. 54

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 3rd 1886.

Hon. James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The Department's instructions numbered 17 and 18 have been received, also Volume No 77 of the American Decisions.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Acknd Jan 18

D.H. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 3 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 55] Consular December 31 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:

Sena

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Regarding copies of Public Acts from 1883 to date

No. 55

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 31 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I beg to request that the Department will furnish this office with copies of the Public Acts of Congress from 1883 to date inclusive.

They are invaluable for reference and it would be a great convenience if they were sent annually.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Y

Ly H Clarke

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 3 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 56. December 3rd 1886. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject: Estate of Effee Ward and Mar[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

In reference Wanamond Estate

Copy to Mr Saltonstall
Effects mentioned
Encl by Express
to arrive Jan 17/87
Ex not filed herein

Respectfully returned to
Dr. F. O. St. Clair.
Chief of Consular
Bureau. Dept. State.
for his information.

GEO. W. MOSS, Agent,
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
Washington, D. C. 3/6th 1887.

Mr H L Jackson

Dear sir

To you Jan 19. 87

How disposed of?

Respy D Lovering Jr Agt

Bos Mch 3/87

SALEM. MASS. Mch 3/87

Delivrd Jany 19/87

& Signed for by H. H. Hammond

daughter of Mrs L Hammond

Yours truly

Jany

J M Cavanagt

Dear sir

Above for your information

Bos. March 4. 87 Respy D Lovering Jr Agt

Dep't of State, Feb. 28th, 1887

Adams Express:

Can you inform this Bureau whether the package taken hence by you on Jan'y 17th, ultimo, addressed to Mrs. J. L. Hammond, Salem, Massachusetts, was delivered, and when and to whom?

F. O. McClain
Chief of Bureau

Mr. D. Lowring Jr.
Dear Sir:—
This to your Contt
WB # 17 — Jan 17th 87
Please trace & show
delivery.
And oblig'd Yours
Mar 26
3/1/87 S. W. Moseley

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

No. 180. [NOT NEGOTIABLE.] Branch Office, 1425 F Street, Washington, D. C. Jany. 17th 1887.

RECEIVED of Dept of State

Out pcls. Value Ack'd. + not given

For which this Company charges

Marked Mrs Joseph Leonard Hammond.
Salem. Mass.

Which it is mutually agreed is to be forwarded to our Agency nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there delivered to other parties to complete the transportation.

It is part of the consideration of this contract, and it is agreed, that the said Express Company ARE FORWARDERS ONLY, and are not to be held liable or responsible for any loss or damage to said property while being conveyed by the CARRIERS to whom the same may be by said Express Company entrusted, or arising from the dangers of Railroads, Ocean or River Navigation, Steam, Fire in Stores, Depots, or in Transit, Leakage, Breakage, or from any cause whatever, unless, in every case, the same be proved to have occured from the fraud or gross negligence of said Express Company, or their servants; nor, in any event, shall the holder hereof demand beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which the article forwarded is hereby valued, unless otherwise herein expressed, or unless specially insured by them, and so specified in this receipt, which insurance shall constitute the limit of the liability of The Adams Express Company. And if the same is entrusted or delivered to any other Express Company, or Agent, (which said Adams Express Company are hereby authorized to do), such Company or person so selected shall be regarded exclusively as the agent of the shipper or owner, and as such, alone liable, and the Adams Express Company shall not be, in any event, responsible for the negligence or non-performance of any such Company or person; and the shipper and owner hereby severally agree that all the stipulations and conditions in this receipt contained, shall extend to and inure to the benefit of each and every Company or person to whom The Adams Express Company may entrust or deliver the above described property for transportation, and shall define and limit the liability thereof of such other Company or person. In no event shall The Adams Express Company be liable for any loss or damage unless the claim therefor shall be presented to them, in writing, at this office, within thirty days after this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed. All articles of GLASS, or contained in glass, or any of a fragile nature, will be taken at Shipper's risk only, and the Shipper agrees that the Company shall not be held responsible for any injury, by breakage or otherwise, nor for damage to goods not properly packed and secured for transportation. It is further agreed that said Company shall not, in any event, be liable for any loss, damage or detention, caused by the acts of God, Civil or Military authority, or by Rebellion, Piracy, Insurrection, or Riot, or the dangers incident to a time of war, or by any riotous or armed assemblage. If any sum of money, besides the charge for transportation, is to be collected from the consignee on delivery of the above described property, and the same is not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, the Shipper agrees that this Company may return said property to him at the expiration of that time, subject to the conditions of this receipt, and that he will pay the charges for transportation both ways, and that the liability of this Company for such property while in its possession for the purpose of making such collection, shall be that of Warehousemen only.

For the Company,

Freight, Collect. Moses

Berlin & Jones Envelope Co., N. Y.

Adams Express:

Can you inform this Bureau whether the package taken hence by you on Jan'y 17th, ultimo, addressed to Mrs. J. L.

No. 56

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 3 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my No 46, reporting the death of Joseph Leonard Hammond I have the honor to state that by the mail leaving today I forward to the Department a writing case containing pursonal letters jewelery, masonic regalia and diplomas which belonged to the deceased and will be of value to his family as keepsakes.

There are certain other papers and books, including a number of personal journals and press copy books, that I have sealed up

and placed in the archive room of this office. The widow of the deceased may desire that some friend in China be given the possession of them or may prefer to have them destroyed.

The clothing and other effects of the late Mr. Hammond were duly appraised and sold, realizing Taels. 110-. This is insufficient to pay the debts of the deceased in Shanghai in full. The final account will be duly forwarded.

It will be of interest to the family of the deceased to know that a suitable monument is being erected to his memory -

I have the honor

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Commd Penal.

Mr. Thompson
1 Sp.

Ltr Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 3 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 57 | December 3rd 1886. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

From Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

With reference to American citizens taking Chinese loans.

Report January 10, '87.
Dft's January 27.
copy to Treasury January 21, 1887.
Answd Feb. 12, '87.

See letter from Treasury February 28, 1887.

57

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 3rd 1886

Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Our citizens having a temporary residence in China, from time to time have occasion to return to the United States for business or for recreation. It not unfrequently happens, that a family so returning desire to take a Chinese servant, and it can be readily seen that very often it is a matter of great convenience, if not necessity, that a nurse should accompany an invalid, or a family of small children, on the tedious voyage to America. I am frequently asked, if in view of

the

the Act suspending the emigration of Chinese to America: this is permissible.

Further: it is becoming more and more popular for British residents in China to return to England via the United States. A case in this connection has been referred to me today, and I am asked if an Amah or female nurse will be permitted to land at San Francisco, for the purpose of continuing the journey to Europe.

I respectfully request the Department to instruct me how to reply to such questions. I am informed that in some instances this class of servants are allowed to land at San Francisco while at other

times

times they are not.

I believe an Act was passed in 1884 touching this subject but copies of the Public Acts subsequent to 1883 have not been received at this Consulate General therefore I do not know how far the original Act has been amended or what effect it gives to the decision of the Treasury Department given in a letter to Mr Frelinghuysen, dated December 27th, 1882 at the instance of an inquiry from here.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Vol 17 Abstract 12 pp Grad Feb. 1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 15 1887
RECEIVED

No. 58] Decr. 10 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Acknowledgment and Explanation.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Accounts for second quarter relative to Nightwatchman and rent Voucher.

W. Smithers charged 15.00 per quarter
" " charges 24.00 " life of Pg
15 + 24

No. 58

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 10/1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instructions Nos. 19, 20 and 21, dated October 23rd, 25th and 30th.

Your No. 21 calls for certain explanation from me respecting the pay of a nightwatchman and the signature on the rent vouchers forwarded in the account of this office for the 2nd quarter of the current year. As to the night-watchman, it was an oversight that no explanation was forwarded with

with the accounts. When I assumed charge I found that the watchman was being paid $24. per quarter, $15 of which was charged to the Government and $9 was paid by my predecessor from his own pocket, as in Shanghai, where a nightwatchman is indispensable, a suitable man cannot be had for less than $24 per quarter.

I do not know why my predecessor was required to pay a portion of the wages of a government servant and can only assign it to some misunderstanding. I trust my explanation will be satisfactory and regret that it has not been made sooner.

As to the Rent vouchers,

Messrs

Messrs Reid Evans & Co. are the agents in Shanghai of the owner of the premises who resides in London, and hereafter will sign their rent receipts as such.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Consy
Shanghai
J.D.R.
Dispatch Jan 26

L. H. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 21 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 59] Dec. 23rd 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking~~

Subject: George Lee

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

George Lee of the British Ship "Lennie Burrill" charged with causing the death of a shipmate while at sea. To be tried by British Supreme Court.

No. 59

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec 23 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, A man named George Lee, employed as cook and steward on board the British ship "Lennie Burrill" now in port is charged with having, when at sea, caused the death of a shipmate.

The British Consul General at this port, Mr. Hughes in reporting the matter to me stated: "The case "would under ordinary circumstances "be tried by the British Supreme Court, "but as it appears that the accused "was born in New York. I should "be much obliged, before taking any "steps in the matter by your informing

"informing me whether you are
"prepared to exercise jurisdiction"

The following is my reply to Mr. Hughes. xxx "In reply I beg to
"say that I will not assume
"jurisdiction to try the accused for
"the following reasons.
"1st. Being on the shipping articles
"of a British ship where the alleged
"crime was committed, he was
"on British soil, the ship by
"international law being a part
"of British territory.
"2nd., This being the case he
"is to be tried by the tribunal
"of that power whenever said ship
"shall come within its jurisdiction.
"3rd., By the decision of our State
"Department in the case of
United States

" 'United States vs Ross' it was
" held that any one serving on
" board of a merchant vessel of
" the United States is amenable
" to the jurisdiction of the United
" States Consular Court irrespective
" of nationality - & con verso our
" Government would hold the
" principal applicable to one of
" its citizens committing a crime
" on board the vessel of any other
" nationality.
" The law as to territoriality of
" merchant ships, and jurisdiction
" over citizens or subjects of other
" nationalities committing crime
" on board thereon is too well
" established both in works on
" International law as well

as

" as the decisions of our State
" Department, Supreme Court and
" opinions of our Attorneys General,
" to require a citation. I would
" suggest however that some one
' from this office be present whenever
' the trial takes place as a mere
' act of comity, to observe the
' proceedings."

A preliminary hearing was had on the 20th. instant when the case was adjourned for a week to enable the defendants counsel to prepare a defence.

I trust my action in refusing to assume jurisdiction in the matter will meet with the Departments approval. I have seen the accused and from his

his statement to me together with information from other sources I donot if the charge will be sustained. I shall watch the case, and afford the accused any suitable aid so far as it lies in my power and inform the Department of the result of the trial.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 21 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 60] Dec. 23 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:— Subscription for Charleston sufferers.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

$1260- (Mexican) raised by the Chinese of Shanghai.

Given to press

No. 60

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Dec. 23d 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department an act of generosity, that forms a substantial indication of the kindly disposition of the better classes of Chinese toward our own country.

When the particulars of the earthquake which caused so much loss of life and property at Charleston reached Shanghai the American residents at once made up a fund for the sufferers which has been duly forwarded. It was suggested at

at the time, that I should
invite the Chinese to subscribe
but I refused to entertain
the idea, thinking it would
be inappropiate at this time
when the northern sections of
China, devastated by floods,
causing indescribable suffering
~~it~~ was demanding the attention
of charitable Chinese throughout
the Empire. In Shanghai
especially had the calls for
aid been most generously
responded to, and I had no
desire to make any further
request upon their liberality.
Notwithstanding certain
Chinese gentlemen took it upon
themselves to solicit subscriptions
and

and to my surprise have obtained $1260÷ (Mexican) and have placed the same in my hands requesting me to forward it to the Mayor of Charleston.

The gentlemen to whose action this contribution is due are Rev. Hoong Seok Woo of the American Episcopal Mission Yang King tuk, Compradore of Messrs Russell and Co. and Le yang woo, interpreter of the Taotai.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 1 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 61] Dec^r 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:— Acknowledgment

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 61

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 30th 1886

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instructions numbered 22 and 23 dated November 3rd, and 10th, together with Circulars dated November 8th and 18th, the late announcing the death of ex President General Chester A. Arthur, and directing appropriate expressions of honor to his memory, which has been complied with.

I have also to acknowledge Volume 78 - American Decisions.

I have the honor to be Sir, Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 1 1887
RECEIVED.

D.H. Clark

62] Dec 31 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking~~

Ans'd Feb 8

ct:- Death of Emeul Platt -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Emeul Platt of Chefoo died
at Shanghai - 30th of December -
Mr. N.W. Holcombe appointed
acting Vice Consul.

67

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 31st 1886

Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

It becomes my painful duty to report the death of Dr. A.R. Platt, our late Consul at Chefoo which occurred yesterday (30th) at this port. Consul Platt came to Shanghai a few weeks ago for medical treatment and in hopes a change would be beneficial. His disease was too far advanced however and he gradually succumbed.

Acting upon the instruction of Minister Denby I have appointed Mr. N. W. Holcombe,

Acting

Acting Vice Consul at
Chefoo.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

Send if not already sent

Ltr Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 1 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 63] Dec. 31st 1886 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking~~

Subject: Date Stamps.

Answered Feb 6

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Wanted for Consular offices.

63

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 31 1886

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to the Departments instruction No. 22 I have the honor to state that the "date stamps" requested in my No. 33, are not to be used in connection with the Post-office, but are to replace those in the Consular offices. An impression of those now in use I inclose herewith.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

One inclosure as stated.

St Clair

No. 64] January 7 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject: Visit to China Consulate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Permission requested to visit the several Consulate in China during current year.

answd
JRP
Feb. 14

64

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 7th 1887

Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

I have the honor to request that permission be given me in accordance with section 11 of U.S. Consular Regulations, to visit during this year, the several Consulates under my jurisdiction. Should the business of this Consulate General permit me to do so, compatibly with the Public service.

I have met very few of our Consuls and it might be well for me to form their personal acquaintance get a touch of the elbow with them, inspect

their offices, and become
acquainted with some of our
leading citizens at different
Ports. I would go for a
few days at a time only
and at such times as would
suit business here best.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

Com

1

St Clair
to
Mr Ford

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 12 1887
RECEIVED

No. 65] Jany. 7 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Trade -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Improvement in the condition of trade at Shanghai.

(Copied. February. 1887).

No. 65

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 7 1887

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to report that in conversation with some of our leading American merchants at this port they represent trade as looking up, and ful encouraged by the outlook. The competition is so sharp that the margin of profit in all lines is comparatively small.

Exchange from June until September was very much against them, the depreciation in silver having assumed for three months or more, almost

almost a panic-like aspect and the uncertainties attendant on its fluctuations so unsettled business as to render all transactions uncertain and no accurate judgment thereon could be predicted. But it began to rise in value about the latter date and has assumed ever since a healthier and steadier tone.

I hope the balance of ~~in~~ trade on the years exhibit will be in our favor. As soon as the Imperial Customs authorities make up their annual statement I will compile the annual Trade Report called for by the

the Regulations -

I have requested our merchants to give me the benefit of their views as to the best methods of fostering and developing our trade with China, and hope to derive therefrom some valuable suggestions.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

COM

Note Clerk notified

Copy of Money order to Auditor 5th Mar 4/87 H Clews

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 28 1887
RECEIVED

No. 66] Jany. 13 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Joseph Mercer

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Joseph Mercer. a citizen of the U.S. - able-seaman on board the British Barque 'Nicosia' dies at sea - $25.76 which belonged to him sent to the Department.

No. 66

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 13th 1887

Hon. Jas D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the Shipping Department of the British Consulate at this port relative to the death of an American at sea, while on the British vessel 'Nicosia' serving in the capacity of able-seaman. 1/

I also inclose a Post office money order for the equivalent of this seaman's - whose name was Joseph Mercer - wages, as handed to me by the British authorities, less the cost of the order amounting 2/

to US $25.76.

The effects were in such a filthy condition that I ordered them to be burned, after searching through them for papers. A letter signed by our Vice Consul at New Castle upon Tyne dated October 3, 1885 may possibly be of some use in tracing the friends of the deceased. I inclose it herewith. 3

Nothing further can be learned of the man in Shanghai

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Three inclosures

(Copy) Shipping Department
H.B.M. Consulate General
Shanghai 31st December 1886.

No. 234

Sir:

I have the honor to inclose a Compradore's Order for thirty two dollars and ninety one cents and to forward herewith a bag of effects being respectively the wages and other personal property of an able-seaman named Joseph Mercer, who died of consumption at sea on the 25th September last, when serving on board the British Barque "Nicosia" official No. 79974, of St John's N.B. The only particulars I have been able to learn regarding him

are

General Kennedy
H.M. Consul General
Shanghai

are that he was a native of Virginia, married, and shipped on board the "Nicosia"; at Halifax on 14th June, 1886, having served formerly in the "Lady of the Lake"

Trusting to enlist your good offices towards delivering the wages and effects to the deceased mans relations,

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient Servant
(Sd) George Brown
Asst Victualling Board.

[illegible] States Consulate
[illegible]
[illegible] Tyne.
[illegible] October 3rd 1885.

[illegible]

Gentlemen

The bearer Joseph Moreau is a colored American who came over [illegible] Quebec [illegible] a couple of months ago was discharged without papers or money.

The American Law only [illegible] for seamen who come under the American flag and therefore the best we can do in such cases is to do our best to get them on to a steamer which they work their passage across.

If you could kindly help the bearer in this way it would be very much obliged.

Yours Very Truly

Robert Davy

Vice-Consul

No. 67] January 21st, 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Trade Report.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEB 28 1887 RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The Consul General explains his reasons for requesting permission to use a portion of the allowance granted for making Trade Reports.

67

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 21st 1887

Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

I have the
honor to acknowledge the Depart-
ment's instruction No. 26 dated
December 1st, in which I am
informed that in 1884 my
predecessor did not use the
allowance granted for a report
on the trade of China and in
1885 the Acting Consul General
supplied the annual trade
returns without charge for the
data and that "The Chinese
"Government issues monthly
"reports with reasonable promptness.
"An annual report also is printed

six

"six months after the end of
"the calendar year in ample time for
"our "Commercial Relations" volume,
"which is made to cover two years.
"In view of these facts the
"necessity for the allowance is
"not apparent here; still the
"Department leaves the matter
"largely to your discretion, after
"inviting your attention to the
"facts mentioned."

While thanking the Department for this evidence of their confidence in leaving the matter largely to my discretion, I beg to state that my purpose was to prepare "a full report upon the trade and industry" of China with a view of tracing our goods

further

further than the bare figures of a Custom house report.

From the Customs returns an increase or a falling off may be shown in some particular line, but to ascertain the reason for this, inquiry has to be made upon the market or among the consumers.

From the Department's Circular dated September 28th, last it was requested that annual reports "should be in the Department by February 1st, 1887, at the latest;" but if six months after the end of the calendar year will do, that alters the matter.

Respecting the Department's

reference

reference to my predecessors
I find that the expenditure
in this direction was in
1881 - $200. 1882, $153 - 1883
$180.- In 1884 General
Stahel forwarded no general
trade report. April 9th, 1885,
he forwarded certain statistics
concerning Shanghai alone - not
China; and Mr. Smithers on
the 20th, of April last also
forwarded returns having
reference to Shanghai only.

Thus it will be seen that
my predecessor and the
Acting Consul General, whom
I relieved, made no charge
for the reason that they made
no report in accordance with

Paragraph

Paragraph 557 - consular regulations.

I trust the foregoing will explain my object in asking to be permitted to use as much as was actually necessary of the allowance granted for trade reports, in obtaining extended data. With this explanation of my purpose, I leave it to the Department to instruct me whether it is desirable to make any expenditure for the object in question or not.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Note deaths, intest

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 7 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 68 Tehruary 3rd 1887 United States Consulate General at [illegible]

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Forwards Quarterly returns 4th Quarter 1886

No. 68

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 3rd 1887

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following Returns for the Quarter ending December 31st 1886.

1. Digest of Invoice Book.
2. Arrivals and Departures of American vessels.
3. Returns of deceased citizens.
4. Record of Notarial services.
5. Summary of Consular Business.
6. Returns of Marshal of the Consular Court.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

FORM No. 103.

Summary of Business at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai during the quarter ended December 31st 1886,

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in Port from last quarter	14.
Vessels Arriving during present quarter	12.
Vessels Departing	16.
Vessels remaining in Port	10.
Tonnage Arriving	6037.
Tonnage Departing	11,283.
Fees received $	2473.73
Expenses including Salary, $	2864.83

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in Port from last quarter	None.
Seamen Arriving	11
Seamen Shipped	10 ct.
Seamen Died	None.
Seamen Discharged	77.
Seamen Deserted	3.
Seamen Departed	None.
Seamen in Port	4

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance from Previous quarter	$	$ 77,77
Received for ~~Extra~~ amount of Wages		3100,96
Expended for Seamen	3100,96	
Balance	7777	
	3178,73	3178,73

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI,

December 31st, 1886

J. W. Kennedy

U. S. Consul General

Shanghai China

J. O. Kennedy

Consul General

December quarter 1886

Summary of Consular Business Form No 103

Enclosure No 5.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them and taken possession of by or deposited with J. D. Kennedy U. S. Consul, at Consular Shanghai China, from October 1st to December 31st 1886, inclusive.

DATE DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
1886.						
Thu 18th or 11th	J. S. Hammond Dachau W. Thu	Saline Mau Michigan	Resident Seaman unemployed.	Shanghai	$ 29.00	Final adjustment to Washington Destroyed. Small pox.

J. D. Kennedy
U. S. Consul.

Shanghai China

J. O. Kennedy

Consul General

December quarter. 1886.

Return of deceased citizens

Form No 121.

Enclosure No 3.

U. S. Consulate General.

Shanghai, November 27 1886

COMPRADORE,

Pay (or) Cash or Order

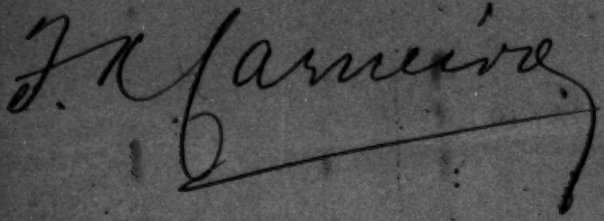
Mexican Dollars Five

in charge to Clerical Services in Lower Office, Court Office, Judicial Office,

Mex. $5.00/100

Gold $4.08

J. D. Kenner



U S Consulate

Bought of Mustard & Co.

COMMISSION AGENTS

AND IMPORTERS OF

CHOICE GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS,

STOVES AND STOVEWARE.

Nov 1.	1	Stove "Madison" No 2	25	—	
	1	" Board	4	—	
	4	feet 1 in Pipe	1	—	30 —
10	3	lgths Rufon 9 in Piping	3	25	
	1	" " Elbow	75		
	1	Flange	15	—	3 15
					33 15
					Paid 27.05

Received Payment
997
For Mustard & Co.
C.C.

U S Consulate

Bought of Mustard & Co.

COMMISSION AGENTS

AND IMPORTERS OF

CHOICE GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS,

STOVES AND STOVEWARE.

Nov 1.	1	Stove "Madison" No 13		25 —	
	1	" Board		4 —	
	4	feet pipe		1 —	30 —
10	3	lgths Russ Iron Piping		3 25	
	1	" " Elbow		75	
	1	Hanger		15 —	3 15
					33 15
					Paid $27.05

Received Payment
997
For Mustard & Co.
C.O.S.

U. S. Consulate.

28

Sent Justice

Bought of Mustard & Co.

COMMISSION AGENTS

AND IMPORTERS OF

CHOICE GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS,

STOVES AND STOVEWARE.

Nov 1.	1	Stove "Madison" no 12	X	25	—	
	1	Stove Board	X	4	—	
	4	foot rests	X	1	—	30 —
10	3	lgths rupn Iron pipe	X		25	
	1	Rupn Iron Elbow	X		75	
	1	Stange	X		15	3 15
						33 15
						Gold $ 27.05

Received Payment
For Mustard & Co.
C.C.

J. D. Kenner

U. S. Consulate General.

Dr. to CHO-SHE-HAOW,

TAILOR & OUTFITTER.—No. 459, Hankow Road.

		$	Cts.
To 1 piece Blue coat		~~3.50~~	
		2.86	

Received payment

Cho She Haow

李阿寶收

U. S. Consulate Guard

30

Bought of **TAI CHONG & CO.**

DEALERS IN FURNITURE & CURIOS.

Next door of the RACQUET COURT,

NANKING ROAR.

188 6		Tls.	$	Cts.
Nov 12	1 Coal scuttle		5	00
			4.08	

Rec'd payment
Tai Chong & Co.

J.D.K.

U. S. Consulate Yunnan

Bought of TAI CHONG & CO.

DEALERS IN FURNITURE & CURIOS.

Next door of the Racquet Court,

NANKING ROAD.

188 6			Tls.		$	Cts.
Nov 12	1	Coal Seattle			6	00
					4 08	
		Received payment Tai Chong & Co.				
		L.S.C.				

Account Court Judicial Voucher No. 30, 31

Shanghai, December 31st, 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Quim, Dr.

For Official Visits to Taotai, 8 Sedan Chairs, Coolies hire. $8.00/100

~~Extra~~ for 4th quarter 1886. Gold $6.53

Received, Shanghai, December 31st, 1886. from D. Kennedy U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Eight

in full of the above Bill.

Ah Quim.

Paid.

J. D. Kennedy
U.S. Consul Genl

Account Court Judicial

Voucher No. 321

Shanghai, December 31st 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Quim., Dr.

For Official Visits to Taotai. 8 Sedan Chairs. Coolies hire. $8.00/100

~~Entered~~ for 4th quarter 1886. Gold $6.53

Received, Shanghai, December 31st, 1886. from J. D. Kennedy U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Eight

in full of the above Bill.

Paid.

阿金
Ah Quim.

Account Court Judicial, Voucher No. 32

Shanghai, December 31st. 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Quinn., Dr.

For Petty Cash Sundry Expenses. Brooms.
Dusters. mops & Cloths &c. $3.75
Oil night Watchman. .90
~~Entered~~ for 4th. quarter 1886. $4.65
3.79

Received, Shanghai, December 31st., 1886. from J. D. Kennedy U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, Four. 65/100

in full of the above Bill.

Paid. Ah Quinn.

J. D. Kennedy

Voucher No. 32

Account Court Judicial

Shanghai, December 31st 1886.

United States' Consul General,

To Ah Quin. , Dr.

For Petty cash Sundry Expenses. Brooms, Dusters.
mops. & cloths &c. $3.75
all night Watchman. .90
Entered for 4th quarter 1886. $4.65
3.79

Received, Shanghai, December 31st, 1886. from
D. Kennedy Esq. U.S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican
Dollars, Four. 65/100

in full of the above Bill.

阿全
Ah Quin.

Paid.

J. D. Kennedy

新昌銅鐵錫店

American Consulate

D.. to **SUN CHONG & SAXEY.**

TIN, COPPER AND BLACK SMITH, PLUMBER & BELL HANGER,
Broadway Road, No. A. 77.

	To Repairing 1 door lock & 1 Iron Work for window		35
	" " 1 Table Bell		75
	" Taking down 1 Gas lamp		25
	" Repairing 1 seal stamp		25
	" 1 Iron Hinges & 1 Door Knob		40
	Recd Payment. Sun Chong & Saxey.	$	2 00

U. S. Consulate Genral.

Bought of **CHUN-KEE,**

COAL MERCHANTS.

			Tls.	Cts.	$	Cts.
Nov.	1	To two tons of coal. @$5.50 pr ton.			11.	00
"	"	" two baskets " hard " " 12— "	"		3.	00
"	"	" 40 bundles " firewood.			1.	00
Dec.	20	" one ton " coal.			5.	50
"	"	" two baskets " hard coal.			3.	00
"	"	" 40 bundles " firewood			1.	00
					$24.	50

J. D. K.

Received Payment.
Chun Kee
Gold 19.99

Shanghai, Oct. 14th 1886

The United States Consular Court

Bought of **The Hall & Holtz Co-operative Company.**
Limited.

(HALL & HOLTZ ESTABLISHED 1848.)

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, & BAKERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, DRAPERS, TAILORS, & OUTFITTERS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

Cutlers, Ironmongers, and Complete House Furnishers.

SADDLERY. SPORTING GEAR. STATIONERY.

JEWELLERY. ELECTRO-PLATE. FANCY GOODS.

TELEPHONE No. 44.

Chinese Name, 福利公司 and Telegraphic Address. "FUHLEE"

Accounts payable monthly. Terms—Net Cash.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS @ 8 % PER ANNUM.

BANKERS-THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

1 Solid Teak Reading Chair	Tls. 10.	
1 Ind. Leather Cushion for Cane stuffed Chair	3 50	
Tls.	13 50 @ 72	And 1862
1 Tapestry Carpet with border & Rug for		72.
		Gold 75.85

RECEIVED PAYMENT
19 OCT. 86
The Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.
LIMITED
SECRETARY.

Court Exch.

J.P.K.

Triplicate.

Shanghai, Oct. 14th 188 6

The United States Consular Court

Bought of **The Hall & Holtz Co-operative Company.**
(HALL & HOLTZ ESTABLISHED 1848.) Limited.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, & BAKERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, DRAPERS, TAILORS, & OUTFITTERS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

Cutlers, Ironmongers, and Complete House Furnishers.

SADDLERY. RTING GEAR. ATIONERY.

JEWELLERY. ELECTRO-PLATE. FANCY GOODS.

TELEPHONE No. 44.

Chinese Name, and Telegraphic Address. "FUHLEE"

Accounts payable monthly. Terms—Net Cash.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS @ 8% PER ANNUM.
BANKERS—THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

6

1 Solid Teak Reading Chair	10.	T/B.
1 Extra Leather Cushion for same Stuffed hair	3 50	
	13 50	@ 12½ 16,62 and
1 Tapestry Carpet with border, & Rug for	7	
	Gold $ 75.8	

RECEIVED PAYMENT
19 OCT 86
The Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.
LIMITED
J. A. Lawson SECRETARY.

1/21C

Contract

Payable 15th Nov
Compradore Rent
Oct 19th 1C

No. 1533 Oct 26 1886.

United States Consular Court. Shanghai

Dr. to "North-China Herald" Office.

For 1 Copy of N. C. Daily News. $0.25

as per voucher attached. 204

Received Payment, Arthur Greathead

General Manager.

Duplicate

No. 1533. Oct 26 1886

United States Consular Court.

Dr. to "North-China Herald" Office.

For 1 Copy of N. C. Daily News. $0.25

~~as per voucher attached~~ Gold 20 cents

Received Payment, Arthur Greathead

General Manager.

[Form No. 137]

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGH

Return of Civil & Criminal Suits from the First day of October to the Thirty first day of Decem

F CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHA AND RECEIVED.
				Civil.			
846	August 30th	W. H. Cook					
		United States	C. E. Bailey	"	For Plaintiff		
851	Oct 11th	W. H. Forbes et al					
		United States	W. S. Emens	"	For Plaintiffs		
852	" 13th	Oscar S. Ellis					
		Seaman	S. R. Tibbets	"	"		
853	" "	B. S. Somers					
		Seaman	"	"	"		
854	" 18th	Annie Oste					
		France	L. O. S. Montague	"	"		
855	" 20th	Jules Bouchard					
		France	Ethel Clinton	"	"		
857	Dec 9th	Jane Crawford					
		British	J. E. Cox	"	"		
				Criminal			
86	Oct 1st	United States	Wm Knoll	Assault & Battery	Twenty days jail & costs		
87	" "	"	John Ryan	"	Fined $15 & costs	$15.00	
88	" 2nd	"	S. Arlington	"	" $20. "	$20.00	
"	" 6th		W. A. Califf	Discharging a weapon in public street	" $15. "	$15.00	
89	December 28th	United States	Jacob Jakob	Assault & Battery	Committed to jail for twenty days or until the departure of his vessel		

To Amt Vouchers (attached) $146.06
" Balance 48.90
$194.96

By Balance 3rd Quarter/96 $144.96
" Fines 50.
$194.96

G Shufeldt
Marshal of the U

[Form No. 137]

DURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Civil & Criminal Suits from the First day of October to the Thirty first day of December 1886, inclusive.

	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Marshal.	Clerk.	Costs.	Associates & Witnesses.	Interpreter.	Total.	APPEALS.
			Civil.									
	C. E. Bailey	"	For Plaintiff			$1.00	$2.30				$3.30	
	W. S. Emens	"	For Plaintiff			$7.00	$12.30	Three fees Hearing in next Quarter		$15.00 taxed	$19.30	
	S. R. Tibbets	"	"			$5.00	$8.30				$13.30	
	"	"	"			$7.00	$10.30				$17.30	
	L. S. Montague	"	"				$3.30				$3.30	
	Ethel Clinton	"	"			$2.00	$7.00				$9.30	
	F. E. Cox	"	"			Not taxed						
			Criminal.									
	Wm Knoll	Assault & Battery	Twenty days jail & costs			$9.00	$10.00				$19.00	
	John Ryan	"	Fined $15.00 & costs	$15.00		$6.00	$7.00				$28.00	
	S. Clinton	"	" $20.00 "	$20.00			$16.00				$36.00	
	W. H. Bailiff	Discharging a surfboard in public street	" $15.00 "	$15.00			$16.00				$31.00	
	Jacob Jakes	Insult & Assault & Battery.	Committed to Jail for twenty days or until the departure of his vessel			$6.00	$3.00				$9.00	
$146.06	By Balance											
48.90	3rd Quarter 86	$144.96										
$194.96	Fines	50.										
		$194.96.										

G. Schuefeldt

Marshal of the U.S. Consular Court.

Shanghai China

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

From the First of October to the Thirty first day of December 1886., inclusive.

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.
Oct 5th	Edward Keys	Drunk & Disorderly	Municipal Police	Ten days jail or fined $5.00 & Pay costs			
" "	Walter Nesbitt	1st Charge Assault & Battery 2nd Charge Discharging a loaded revolver in the public street & having at time of arrest a loaded revolver in his possession.	"	30 days jail & costs 30 days jail & Fined $25.00 or 60 days jail if failing to pay fine or costs.		Served time in jail Fine or costs not taked. Served untill Fine & costs	skipped not taped

) STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

.....day of.....187 , *inclusive.*

DGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	

C018

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 8 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 69] February 3rd 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. State Department. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~.

Subject:

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosure Annual Returns 1886.

No. 69

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 3rd 1887

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following Returns for the Year ending December 31st 1886

1. Names of persons employed in the Consulate.

2. List of despatches written to the Department of State (part 1st)

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kenny

Consul General

NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate, at Shanghai

NAME.	PLACE.	OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT.	RANK.	DATE OF NOMINATION.	DATE OF APPROVAL.
J. D. Kennedy	Shanghai China	South Carolina United States	Consul General	February	1886
E. J. Offley	" "	"	Dep'ty Consul Gen'l	June 16th	1882
W. S. Behrens	" "	"	Interpreter	December 26th	1884
G. A. Bluefeldt	" "	"	Marshal	November 15th	1886

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the year, in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

Shanghai China

J. O. Kennedy

Consul General

Annual Return 1886

Names of Persons employed in the Consulate.

Form No 133.

Enclosure No 2.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 7 1887
RECEIVED.

acn'l

No. 70 February 3rd 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Encloses Rent & Miscellaneous & Jail accounts & notifies as having drawn drafts for same

No. 70

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 3rd 1887

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Rent and Miscellaneous Expense Account and the Jail Account for the Quarter ending December 31st 1886.

To balance these accounts I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my Drafts No. 1 for £73.3s, and No. 2 for £182.4s 9d Stg. for which I ask your kind protection.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant

J. W. Kennedy

Consul General

Two inclosures as stated.

87/

de & hand to Treas Mar 9 Dist Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 7 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 71] February 4th 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— G A Shufeldt Marshal.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledge receipt of despatch
No 27.

No.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 4th 1887

Hon. Jas D. Yeatman

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I herewith acknowledge the Commission of George A. Shufeldt as Marshal at this Consulate General, and enclose Oath of Office and Bond approved, and beg to express my thanks for the promptness of the appointment. Mr. Shufeldt deserves it as he has faithfully served the Government for many years.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

1-2/

Inclosures.

1. Oath of Office
2. Bond

Send

as ordered Mar 9.

No. 77] February 4th 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Requisition for Stationery

No. 72

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 4th 1887

Hon. Jas D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith a requisition for stationery for the use of this Consulate General, requesting that the usual precaution of using a tin-lined case in packing, will be observed.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Conv

ac
Mar 9

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 8 1887
RECEIVED

D H Clarke

No. 73 | February 4th 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking~~ State Department.

Subject:

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Final account in the Hammond Estate

No. 73

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 4 1887

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my No. 56, dated December 3rd. last, I have the honor to enclose herewith the Final Account with vouchers attached, in the matter of the Estate of Joseph Leonard Hammond, deceased. The widow of the deceased I am informed resides at Salem, Mass.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

One Enclosure as stated.

Duplicate.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Leonard Hammond, deceased.

Dr. Final Account

		Mexican				Cr
To Hall and Holtz Co. Co. - 68% of		$ 29.40	20 00	By Sale of Effects	U.S.$ 118.68	
" Ye Toong	"	26.20	17 82	Less amount of Court fees. "	29.04	
" Yuen Cheong	"	19.55	13 29		89.64	
" Dr Jamieson	"	20.41	13 88	U.S.$ 89.64 @ 816 = Mexican Dollars		108 85
" Mrs Dah	"	10.50	7 14			
" Kelly and Walsh (Ld)	"	54.00	36 72			
			108 85			108 85

E and O.E.

Shanghai January 6th 1887

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

In the matter of
the Estate of
J. L. Hammond
(deceased)

Final Account
with
Vouchers

United States Consulate General
Shanghai, January 6 1887.

Personally appeared before me
C. C. Clifford Esq of Hall & Holtz Co. &c.
who make oath that the annexed account
just and correct and that no part thereof
has been paid by discount or otherwise.
Subscribed and sworn to
this 6 day of January 1887.
Before me

J. R. Kennedy
Consul General

Hall & Holtz Co. &c.
C. C. Clifford Esq

The Estate of the Late J. L. Hammond

D.to The Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Limited.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS. SHIPCHANDLERS. & BAKERS.

BREWERS, WINE MERCHANTS, & AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, DRAPERS, TAILORS, & OUTFITTERS

NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

Jewellers, Ironmongers, and Complete House Furnishers.

SADDLERY. SPORTING GEAR. STATIONERY.

JEWELLERY. ELECTRO-PLATE. FANCY GOODS.

STORE Telephone No. 44.
BREWERY do. No. 110.

公司 Chinese Name, and Telegraphic Address. 利和 "FUHLEE"

Accounts payable monthly. Terms—Net Cash.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS @ 8% PER ANNUM.

BANKERS-THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

1886

May	31	1 S.B. Sac Suit		19 00
July	17	1 Umbrella	35 less 10%	3 15
		Seating trousers		-25
		1 pr S.S. Boots		7 00
				$29 40

Rec'd Nov 11, 1886
W.S.L.

Pd $20-

United States Consulate General
Shanghai, June 6th 1887

Personally appeared before me
[illegible]
[illegible] make oath that the annexed account
[illegible]t and correct and that no part thereof
[illegible]en paid by discount or otherwise.

[illegible]scribed and sworn to
[illegible]6 day of June 1887

Yu Koong

Before me

J D Kenner
Consul General

[redacted]

號開在外虹口

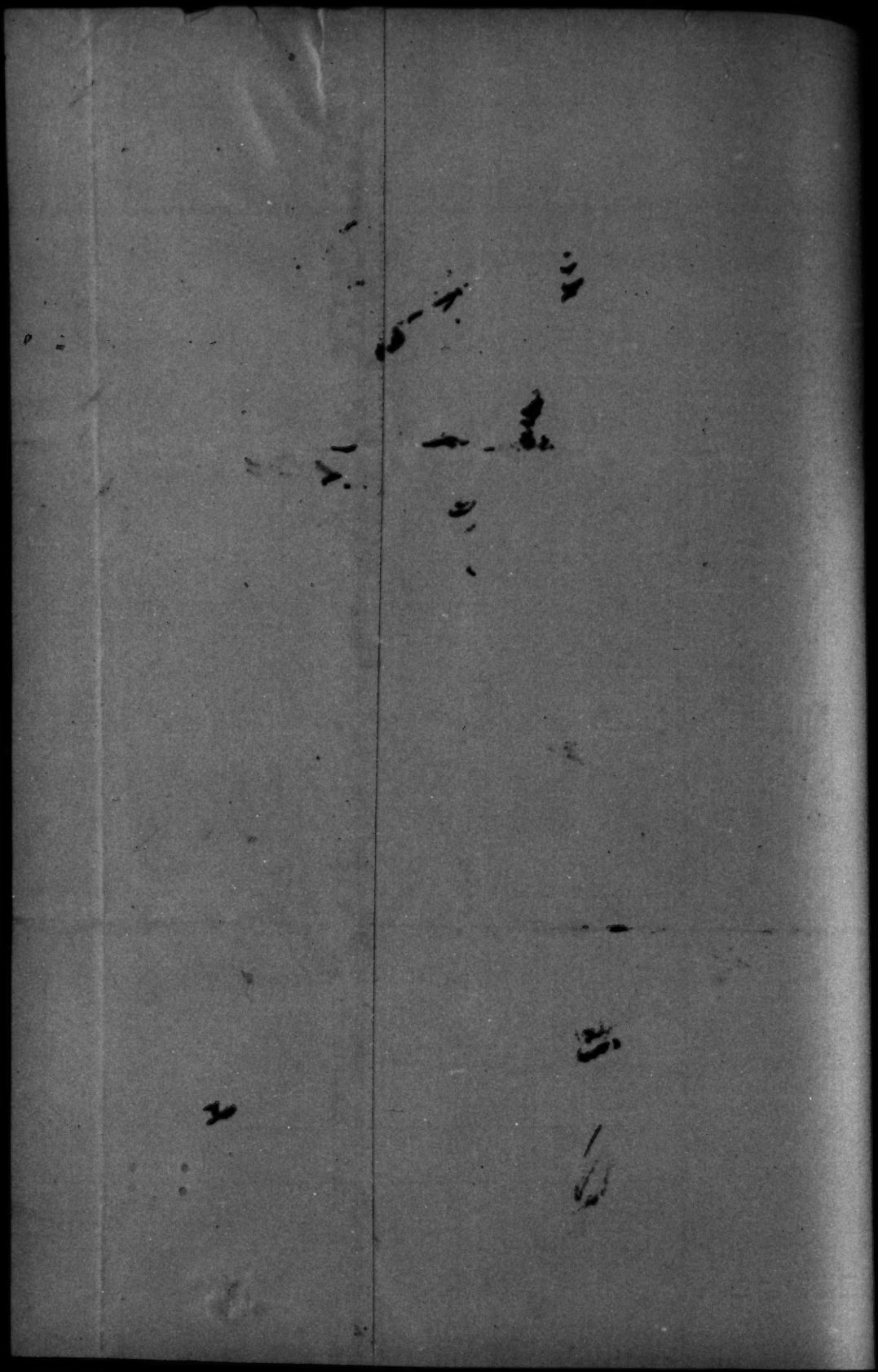
J. L. Rahman Esq

Dr. to YE-FOONG.

GENERAL TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

BROADWAY No. 1,248, HONGKEW.

		$	Cts.
6	pair Cotton pajammas	3	00
1	pair Tweed pant	6	00
1	pair pants Repair		75
1	pair White Flannel pant Mending		25
2	Suit White Flannel Singlet Arows	8	00
1	Suit Cloth Macken Wayes Lining	5	00
1	pair pant mending		20
1	pair pant Trimmed	1	00
1	pair pants Repair	1	00
3	pair Pants Repair	1	00
	Total $	26	20



United States Consulate General

Shanghai, June 8th, 1887.

Personally appeared before me
Lai Lun of Mip Yuen Cheng & Co
and make oath that the annexed account
is true and correct and that no part thereof
has been paid by discount or otherwise.

Yuen Cheong & Co
General Store
J. Lai Lung

Subscribed and sworn to
this 8th day of June 1887.

Before me

J D Kennedy
Consul General

Shanghai, January 7th 188

元昌號

Shanghai, January 7th 188

J. L. Hammond Esq

Bought of YUEN CHEONG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS & SHIP'S COMPRADORE & BAKERS.

188	To		$	Cts.
October	8	1 Box Manila Cigars	2	25
Nove	7	1 " "	2	25
	8	13 pcs plumsoon		65
	"	25 Catty onion	1	00
Dece	6	1 Box Manila Cigars	2	25
1888 Jan	5	1 Dairy		50
	8	250 Box Cigars	5	[illegible]
June	9	1 Box Castles Bitts		90
	14	1 " Cigars	3	50
Sept	28	1 Bottle fruit Salt		90
		Less	[illegible]	[illegible]

£1 13 29

Duplicate

Shanghai 31 Oct 1886

Estate of the late L. L. Hammond deceased
To Dr. Alex. Jamieson

13 to 29 Oct, Medical attendance during last illness } $ 15.00
Say

Received $ 13.88

N. Alex. Jamieson

Shanghai, Jany - 6th 1887.

Personally appeared before me
Dr Alex Jamieson
who made oath that the annexed account
is just and correct and that no part thereof
has been paid by discount or otherwise.
Subscribed and sworn to
this 6th day of Jany 1887. Alex. Jamieson

Before me

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

United States Consulate Gen
Shanghai, June 6th 18

Personally appeared before me
Jas. Dah
to make oath that the annexed account
ue and correct and that no part thereof
en paid by discount or otherwise.

bscribed and sworn to
6th day of June 1887.
Before me
J. D. Kenar
Consul General

美大馬車房
Jas Dah

J. L. Hammond Esq

Dr. to YIH DAH

North China Livery Stable Keeper.

大馬車

July 1	To hire of pheaton	#	1.	50
" 8	" " " "		1.	50
" 10	" " " "		1.	50
" 17	" " " "		1.	50
" 24	" " " "		1.	50
aug 3	" " " "		1.	50
" 11	" " " "		1.	50
		#	10	50

7.14

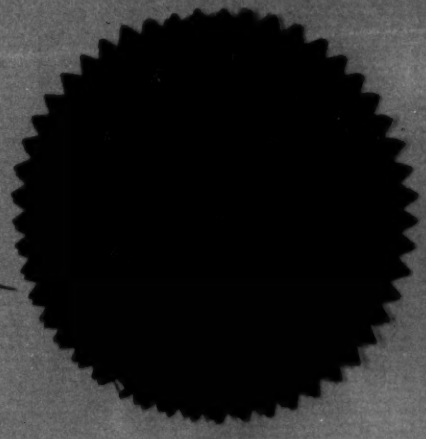
4406 -

Received payment,
mjh 20th

United States Consulate General
Shanghai, Jany 6th 1887.

Personally appeared before me
John West of Mc Kelly & Walsh Ld
who made oath that the annexed account
just and correct and that no part thereof
been paid by discount or otherwise.
Subscribed and sworn to
8th day of Jany. 1887.
Before me
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

John West



No. 604

The Estate of the late

Shanghai, 2 Nov 1886.

Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals are positively payable in advance.

C. L. Hammond Esq

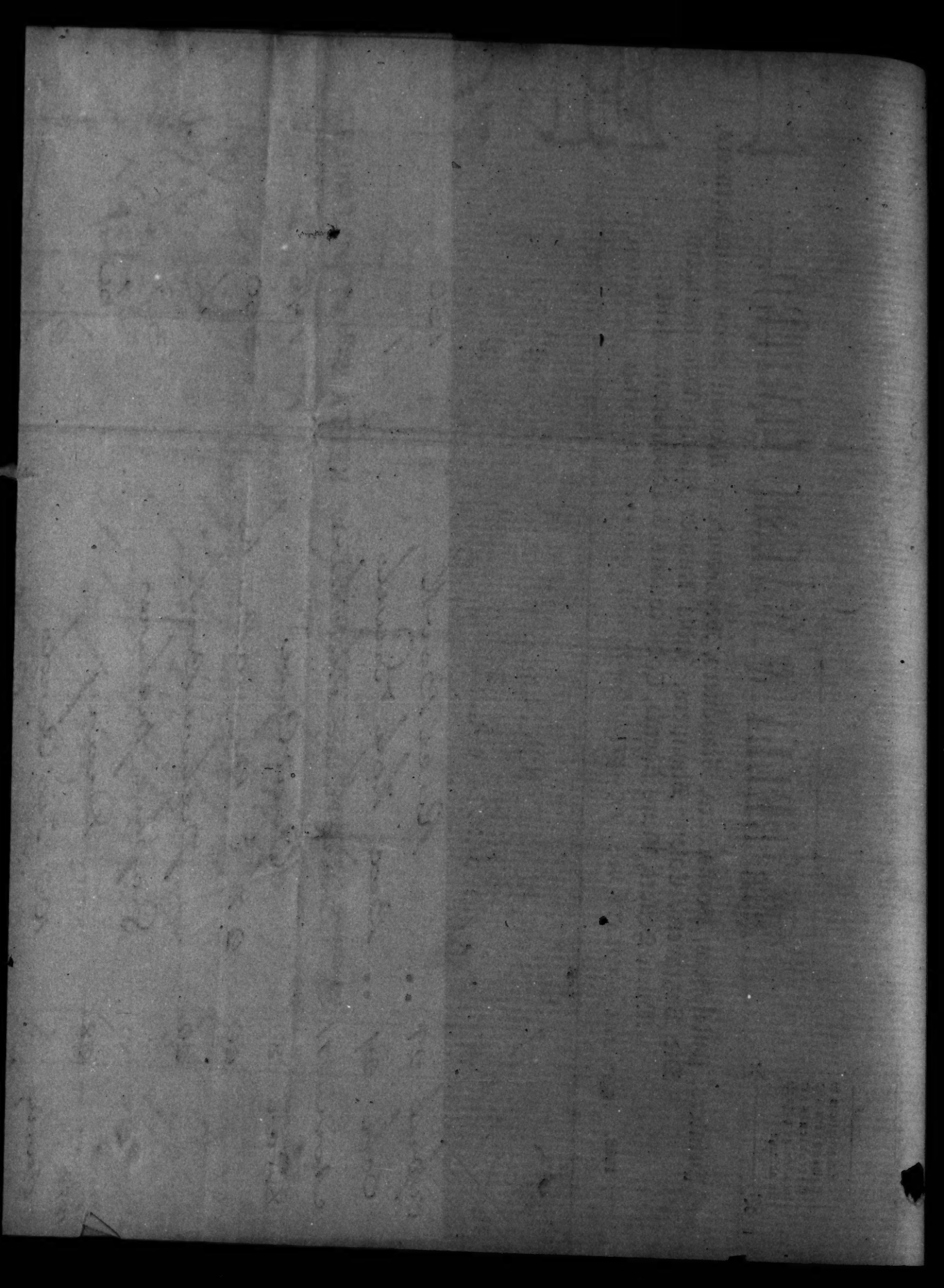
To KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

Printers, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book-binders, Account Book Manufacturers, Die Engravers, Colour Stampers, India Rubber Stamp Manufacturers, Music Sellers, News Agents, Tobacconists, & Commission Agents.

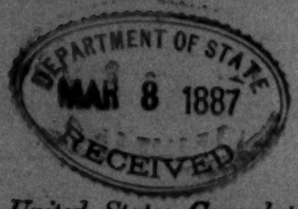
1886. ☞ *ALL ACCOUNTS MUST BE SETTLED MONTHLY, UNLESS OTHERWISE ARRANGED.*

1882			
Jany.	4	Lett's Diary	2 50
	6	100 Vis Cards	2 "
April	29	Race Book	1 50
Octr	24	Box Note & Envels	1 "
Novr	11	Smoking Mixture	2 "
Decr	8	Card Case	1 45
	20	2 N. E. Memo Books	3 50
	22	Picture Book	40
		Graphic pictures	3 "
	28	Diary	60
1883			
Jany	6	100 Vis Cards	2 "
August	14	1 Far East	25
Octr	12	100 Envelopes	1 "
1884			
June	16	100 Cards Jmplate	2 "
Sepr	8	Burke's Red Book	50
Octr	31	1 ea Octr & Decr Ticket 1883	18 "
		1 " Jany & Feby 1 " 1884	12 "
			$54

Received Payment, [illegible] For KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.



Ack mailg



D H Clark

No. 714 February 11th 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledgements

Despatches nos 24. 25. 26 & 27 and

Circular Dec. 16th 1886

No. 74

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 4th 1887

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the following instructions from the Department.

No. 24, dated November 27, 1886
No. 25. " " 30, 1886
No. 26, " December 1 1886
No. 27, " " 17. 1886
" 28 " " 20. 1886

and Circular, dated December 16th relative to invoices. all of which have my careful attention.

I also beg to acknowledge receipt of Volumes 79 and 80 of American Decisions

I have

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

887/ Dispatches U.S. / Acknowledged

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 8 1887
RECEIVED.

Dr St Clair

No. 75 | February 4th 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Gu Su.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Sentenced to one year.

No. 75

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 4th 1887

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, Referring to my No. 59, dated December 23d last, I have the honor to state that the charge against George Lee, a citizen of the United States, for having caused the death of a shipmate while serving on board the British ship "Lennie Burrill" was ultimately resolved into the charge of "having unlawfully wounded" &c it having been clearly shown that the deceased died from natural causes.

Lee was tried before H.B.M.'s Supreme Court here, and sentenced

to one year's imprisonment.

The question of jurisdiction was raised by the Counsel for the defendant, and the Court held that it had jurisdiction over foreigners committing crimes on board British merchant ships.

I have the honor to be,
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Crown Counsel.

Ans
ac
Mar 9
Mail

By Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 8 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 76 | Feby 4th 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.
~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject: Chas. E. Conway

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Death of Charles E Conway reported.
The address of relatives of Conway given.

Copy to Mar 10 87

No. 76

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 14 1887

Hon. Jas D. Porter,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Charles E. Conway a native of Vermont aged 40 years died at the Shanghai General Hospital on the 23rd ultimo of confluent Smallpox.

From letters found among the effects of the deceased it is supposed that Mrs. Ella S. Wood, 18 Stone street Portland Maine is his daughter and G. L. Conway care Mrs. Cox No. 58 Bermuda street Norfolk his son.

Due return will be made of the disposition

of

of the deceased's effects.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

File - Circular to consular corps this point - Answered April 11

No. 77] Feby. 11 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:- Certification of Invoices.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Circular instruction from the Department dated December 16th 1886 calls for particulars. ~~ig~~ations which merchants complain of. Mr Hyde Kuzyo's letter on the subject encloses

No. 77

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Feby 11th 1887

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication that I have received from Messrs. Hyde, Hertz and Company a British firm at this port, who export tea to the United States to some considerable extent, relating to the new requirements in preparing invoices for consular certification as prescribed in the Department's circular instruction dated December 16, 1886.

As tea and raw silk which are imported into the United States

States - duty free - are the principal articles of export from Shanghai to America, this firm's remarks by way of complaint as to the impracticability of the exacting rules of particularization called for in said circular cannot be considered unreasonable.

I am informed that the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce intend at their next meeting to take steps to bring the merits of the matter to the attention of the Government through me - in the event of which I shall make such recommendations as appear to me appropriate and conformable with the best interests

of

of the Government.

Our profitable commercial relations with China are at a period of development, and I have assured our merchants here, that I would transmit to the Department their representations and urge that any unnecessary drawback to our trade be removed.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kennedy
Consul General.

One Enclosure
Mep Hyde Hertz to Con't Consul General

Copy.

Shanghai 9th February 1887

Sir.

With reference to the notification emanating from your Office under date of 3rd February in the North China Daily News we beg to call your attention to the serious inconvenience occasioned to Merchants by the changed method of drawing up Invoices. First of all we may state that so much detail is required that to comply therewith would absorb a clerk from any other work which in this Country where Foreign labor has to be very highly remunerated is a matter not to be thought of lightly. Then certain points in the order are practically impossible to comply with in any accurate manner, namely the declaration of value in the principal Markets of the Country, of which we have no special knowledge as all we trouble ourselves about is the price at which we can buy where our business is established. The

The second point is the cost of transportation to the Port of shipment which in view of the irregular modes of transport, the uncertain Sekis and other "Squeezes" as they are termed we have no means whatever of ascertaining, while even if we had, we utterly fail to see that it falls within our province to gather such statistics for your Government. It is a matter which does not in the slightest degree concern ourselves, as we take no sort of interest in the cost to the native of bringing his stuff to market. Further the information required as to our Charges for packing, shipping & Insurance, Commission, Brokerage with mention of Discounts seems to us most inquisitorial and unwarranted, as to them disclose the private conditions of our business might expose us to grave injury supposing the same to thereby leak out and become known to our competitors in Trade. This consideration is also that of the serious

amount of additional labour involved induce us to acquaint you the course that compliey with such directions we shall forego taking out Certificates for the large number of Shipments we direct to the U.S. via England & disposing of them in the latter Country by which not only will there be a loss of Fees to the Shanghai Office but further if such Policy becomes as we imagine of general practice the citizens of the States will have to pay a higher price for their Tea to compensate those who are willing to subject themselves to the inconvenience and annoyance which this new departure in Certificates involves.

We would add here that the old system was already more than sufficiently irksome, while as far as it is possible for ourselves to see of no practical avail to your Revenue ~~Dept.~~ as is perhaps best of all shown by the article in which we deal. Tea, which is duty free. so that it cannot

be

be a question of smuggling while moreover if any duty existed the bulk and nature of Packing would suffice to prevent the importation of a chop of Tea without the knowledge of the Customs.

As well as we can judge, against the numerous disadvantages to the Merchant of expence, trouble and loss of time often on the departure of a Mail when every moment is of value, there is no corresponding advantage to the Government beyond the Tea levied in the matter, and we hold that it is not worthy of a great Country like yours to impose such a great restriction on trade with no other object in view. You can in fact point to no other first class State indulging in any similar practice, and to hamper commercial relations so very unnecessarily we would need to turn to some very petty Government indeed to find another instance of its

its being done in this latter end
of the 19th Century.

We have written thus
at length because having hitherto been
among the principal shippers of Teas
to the United States the subject
is of considerable importance to us
and on that account we have to
request that you will forward a
copy of this letter to the Treasury
Department at Washington that
the Heads thereof may be made
acquainted with our sentiments in
the matter. Tho' the nature of the
subject has caused to be uttered
somewhat outspokenly: but we would
beg you to believe that they are
actually conceived with the utmost
degree of respect for yourself and your
Government.

We have the honor to be

Sir:

Your most obedient servants

Hyde Hartz & Co.

To.

General J. D. Knowles

U. S. Consul General

Shanghai.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL
FEB 11 1887
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Despatch No. 77

Enclosure 1

—

Consul General

to

Department of

State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 22 1887
RECEIVED.

D'Hlair

No. 78] February 11 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the State Department. Legation at Peking.

Subject:— Books.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Books promised by Department not yet received.

No. 78

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Feby. 11th 1887

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The books which formed the subject of my No. 40, dated October 21st last have not yet been received. As I have much need of them in connection with my judicial duties I beg to request that the Department order them forwarded as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. H. Kennedy

Consul General

Ty Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 31 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 79] Feb 23 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Acknowledgment of Law Books

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 79

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 23 1887

Hon. Jas D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of 2 volumes of Whartons International Law - Digest. and take the liberty of congratulating the Department upon the happy idea of supplying this valuable work. I trust that the third volume will be sent as soon as published.

Acknowledgement is also made of an American Decision Index Vol. 61-80, from the publishers.

The books referred to in my No. 78 have been received through

the U.S. forwarding agent at San Francisco.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General.

Mr. St. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 31 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 80 | February 23rd 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General. to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject:— Invoices -

Ans'd Apl 11

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The Department's Circular instruction dated the 16th of December 1886- calls for certain changes in the system of Consular certification of invoices that form a subject of correspondence between the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the Consul General which is submitted

No. 80

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 23 1887.

Hon. Jas. D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

With further reference to the subject-matter contained in my No. 77, of the 11th instant I have the honor to submit the inclosed correspondence between John D. Purdon Esquire, Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and myself in regard to the new form of invoices required by the Department's Circular instruction dated December 16th, 1886, and also my construction of the several provisions thereof.

A construction of the requirements was necessitated by

by the demands of shippers to know how to make out their invoices, and I request, that in the event the form of invoices as required by aforesaid Circular is adhered to that the Department instruct me as to whether I have rightly construed the several requirements.

As to doing away with certification to duty free articles - tea and raw silk - there is force in the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce, but as the revenue arising therefrom at this Consulate General would be cut off I am not prepared to make any suggestion as the fact that these

these articles are duty free is known already to the Department.

In regard to their second suggestion, there appears to be no reason why it should not be carried out, and from my knowledge of the system of invoicing, this suggestion, it seems to me, would meet all necessary requirements.

From the tone of Mr. Purdon's letter it will be seen, that the merchants here are actuated by a laudable desire to conform to the requirements of our Government, and at the same time to

recommend

to our consideration such changes as their experience deems wise and proper. I submit the matter with the additional remark, that I have found the merchants of Shanghai always ready and willing to co-operate with me in all matters appertaining to the development of harmonious and satisfactory trade relations between the United States and China.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

One Enclosure.

Enclosure No. 1 } U.S. Consulate General
Despatch No. 80 } Shanghai February 23rd 1887

The following correspondence has passed between the Chamber of Commerce and the United States Consul-General :—

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1887.

SIR,—Referring to the interviews I have had the honor to have with you regarding the legalization of Invoices, and to the explanation you were good enough to furnish me of your view of the recent notification relative to the same; I beg to inform you that the subject was discussed at the meeting of the Committee of this Chamber this afternoon and I was requested by my colleagues to submit their views upon the matter to you.

With regard to the first clause, the Committee understand it as you do, as they do also the 2nd clause, and note with regard to it, that when the cost of transportation to the port of shipment is not known, it will be sufficient to so state.

Of the 3rd clause the Committee do not take exactly the view you do, but deem the "cost of shipment" to mean the total amount after the cost of transportation, when known, is added to the cost at the original port. When the cost of transportation is not known—then the cost at Shanghai alone is the cost of shipment—as per clause 1st.

The 4th and 5th clauses the Committee understand as you do and are obliged for the suggested items to be filled in under these clauses.

The Committee however ask to be allowed to make the following observations on the whole question.

As the certifying of Invoices of duty-free articles, such as Tea and Silk, which constitute the great bulk of the exports to the U. S., has always been deemed by the merchants to be a regulation for which—so far as they could see, there was no good reason, and as it involved not only a great deal of extra work and expense without an adequate advantage to any one, but also a great deal of trouble and inconvenience at the port of destination if the certified Invoice get delayed or miscarried, the Committee would ask your good office in placing those facts before the proper authorities in the United States with the object of obtaining if possible the exemption—at least of duty free goods—from the necessity of having the invoices certified to.

With regard to merchandize subject to duty they would earnestly request that every charge in the way of commission—packing, insurance, brokerage, &c., might be all put under one general heading of charges (the Consular fee being separately stated) but if this cannot be allowed, then they would ask that the shippers should not be required to state them more in detail than is the general rule at present (this also to apply to duty-free goods in the event of these not being exempt altogether from certification), viz: that to the cost of the merchandize should only be added under the head of charges, the following :—

Packing, matting, shipping, &c.
Insurances (marine and fire.)
Commission (including brokerages.)
Petties (including Telegram, postage, &c.)
Freight.
Consular Certificate.

The amount set opposite each line to comprise all charges under that heading.

The Committee understand that until you receive further instructions from the U. S., invoices made up in accordance with the above will meet all requirements.

The Committee are not aware of any reason why all the charges except that of the Consular fee, should not be stated in the invoice in one lump sum under the head of "charges" and it is this mode that they would most strongly urge upon the consideration of the U. S. Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman.

General J. D. KENNEDY,
U. S Consul-General, Shanghai.

The following is the explanation referred to above :—

Explanation to order relative to Consular Invoices dated December 16th 1886.

1.—"Market value" I understand to mean cost at Shanghai.

2.—"The cost of transportation to the port of shipment." In many cases this will be unknown and will have to be so stated.

3.—"The cost of shipment." This probably means freight charges. If freight is payable at port of destination and rate is unknown.—State so.

4-5.—These paragraphs I take to refer to all charges connected with preparing for shipping, etc. The following items are suggested.

CHARGES :

Rattans, Matting, Storage, Boat hire and Shipping.
Fire Insurance, Marine Do.
Telegrams, Freight.
Petties, Postage and Wharfage Dues.
Consular Certificate, Commissions.
Bill Brokerage etc.

J. D. KENNEDY.
Consul-General

Shanghai, Feb., 9th 1887.

UNITED STATE CONSULATE GENERAL,

Shanghai, Feb., 18th 1887.

SIR,—Your communication of the 14th instant, expressive of the views of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the invoices for shipment of merchandise as provided by a Circular instruction of the Department of State at Washington dated December 16th last is received.

I thank you for your very full and explicit statement of views and will submit your communication to the Department of State and recommend the adoption of the suggestions.

It will always afford me great pleasure to have the views of so able and influential a body on all subjects connected with trade relations of the United States, and China, and it will afford me equal pleasure to co-operate with you, in bringing about, so far as I can, as much harmony and reciprocity as possible in relation thereto. Until I receive instruction to the contrary, the construction of the Circular as embodied in the form given will be followed, and I shall be pleased to furnish a copy of same to any merchant who may desire it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. D. KENNEDY,
Consul-General.

JOHN G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Shanghai, Feb., 19th 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 18th instant, and on behalf of the Committee of the Chamber I beg to thank you for the courteous compliance with their request to forward their views on the matter of certifying invoices for the U.S., to the Department of State; and for the assurance that those views will be supported by your recommendation.

Assuring you of the Chamber's appreciation of your desire to co-operate in all movement tending to the furtherance of trade.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman.

General J. D. KENNEDY,
U.S. Consul-General.

Com / 1 encl
d. 4/9.

A. H. Carr

81 Feby 23rd 1887 United States Consulate General Shanghai
Kennedy Consul General to the State Department.
Subject:- Article by Marquis Tseng.

Abstract of Contents.

An article written by Marquis
Tseng late Minister to England
France and Russia enclosed.

No. 81

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 23rd 1887

Hon. Jas. D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

As it is my aim to keep the Department advised on all matters of interest in China it has occurred to me that the enclosed newspaper clipping of a paper written by the Marquis Tseng and taken from the Asiatic Monthly Review might be acceptable in the event you have not seen it; and I have the honor to forward it herewith. The reputation of the distinguished author and his acknowledged position as an advanced Chinese of the progressive

progressive school make it valuable as indicating the views of this class of thinkers.

He achieved high distinction as Minister to the Court of St James and did a great work for China in enhancing and dignifying her Diplomatic relations.

I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance while here in November last en route from Europe to Peking. We exchanged civilities, and I was very much impressed with him.

There are some crudities and possibly, vaporings in the article, but it is strong, bold and suggestive.

I have the honor to be Sir Your obedt Servt

J. D. Kennedy
Consul General

One enclosure

The following important paper by Marquis Tseng appears in the *Asiatic Monthly Review*:—

There are times in the life of nations when they would appear to have exhausted their forces by the magnitude of the efforts they had made to maintain their position in the endless struggle for existence; and from this, some have endeavoured to deduce the law that nations, like men, have each of them its infancy, its manhood, decline, and death. Melancholy and discouraging would be this doctrine could it be shown to be founded on any natural or inevitable law. Fortunately, however, there is no reason to believe it is. Nations have fallen from their high estate, some of them to disappear suddenly and altogether from the list of political entities, others to vanish after a more or less prolonged existence of impaired and ever-lessening vitality. Among the latter, until lately, it has been customary with Europeans to include China. Pointing to her magnificent system of canals silted up, the splendid fragments of now forgotten arts, the disparity between her seeming weakness and the record of her ancient greatness, they thought that, having become effete, the nineteenth century air would prove too much for her aged lungs. Here is the opinion of a distinguished diplomatic agent writing of China in 1849:—"With a fair seeming of immunity from invasion, sedition, or revolt, leave is taken to regard this vast empire as surely, though it may be slowly, decaying."

This was the opinion of a writer whose knowledge of China and its literature is perhaps unequalled, and certainly not surpassed; nor was he alone in entertaining such an opinion at the date on which he wrote, for by many it was then considered that the death of Tao Kwang would severely try if not shake the foundations of the empire. But, as events have shown, they who reasoned thus were mistaken. China was asleep, but she was not about to die. Perhaps she had mistaken her way, or, what is just the same, had failed to see that the old familiar paths which many centuries had made dear to her did not conduct to the goal to which the world was marching. Perhaps she thought she had done enough, sat down and fallen asleep in that contemplation which, if not always fatal, is at least always dangerous—the contemplation of her own greatness. What wonder if she had done so? Everything predisposed to such an attitude of mind. The fumes of the incense brought by many embassies from far-off lands, the inferiority of the subject races that looked up to her, the perfect freedom from the outer din ensured to her by the remoteness of her ample bournes—all predisposed her to repose and neglect to take note of what was passing in the outer world. Towards the end of the reign of Tao Kwang, however, the sleeper became aware that her situation scarcely justified the sense of security in which she had been reposing. Influences were at work, and forces were sweeping along the coast very different from those to which China had been accustomed. Pirates and visitations of Japanese freebooters had occasionally disturbed the tranquillity of certain places on the seaboard; but the men who now began to alarm the authorities were soon found to be much more redoubtable than these. Wherever they came they wished to stay. Submissive at first, they engaged in trade with our people, and tempted them with strange merchandise. It was not long before troubles arose which showed that the white trader could fight as well as buy and sell. The Treaty of Nanking, in 1842, which was the result of these troubles, opened four more doors in the wall of exclusiveness with which China had surrounded herself. Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai were added to Canton, thus making five points of touch between China and the West. This did something to rouse China from the Saturnian dreams in which she had been so long indulging; but more was wanting to make her wide awake. It required the fire of the Summer Palace to singe her eyebrows, the advance of the Russian in Kuldja and the Frenchman in Tonquin, to enable her to realise the situation in which she was being placed by the ever-contracting circle that was being drawn around her by the European. By the light of the burning palace which had been the pride and the delight of her Emperors she commenced to see that she had been asleep whilst all the world was up and doing; that she had been sleeping in the vacuous vortex of the storm of forces wildly whirling around her. In such a moment China might have been excused had she done something desperate, for there is apt to be a good deal of beating about and wild floundering on such a sudden awakening; but there was none in the case of China. A wise and prudent prince counselled China to pay the price of her mistakes, whilst the great Chinese statesman who is now in power and who, since 1860, has rendered such incalculable services to his country began that series of preparations which would now make it difficult to repeat the history of that, for China, eventful year. It is not a moribund nation that can so quietly accept its reverses, and, gathering courage from them, set about throwing overboard the wreckage and make a fair wind of the retiring cyclone. The Summer Palace, with all its wealth of art, was a high price to pay for the lesson we there received, but not too high if it has taught us how to repair and triple fortify our battered armour; and it has done this. China is no longer what she was even five years ago. Each encounter—and especially the last—has, in teaching China her weakness, also discovered to her her strength.

We have seen the sleep; we come now to the awakening. What will be the result of it? Will not the awakening of 800 millions to a consciousness of their strength be dangerous to the continuance of friendly relations with the West? Will not the remembrance of their defeats and the consciousness of their new-discovered power make them aggressive? No; Chinese have never been an aggressive [illegible] history shows them to have always

been a peaceful people, and there is no reason why they should be otherwise in the future. China has none of that land-hungering so characteristic of some other nations—hungering for land they do not and cannot make use of—and, contrary to what is generally believed in Europe, she is under no necessity of finding in other lands an outlet for a surplus population. Considerable numbers of Chinese have at different times been forced to leave their homes, and push their fortunes in Cuba, Peru, the United States, and the British colonies; but this must be imputed rather to the poverty and ruin in which they were involved by the great Taiping and Mahomedan rebellions than to the difficulty of finding the means of subsistence under ordinary conditions. In her wide domains there is room and to spare for all her teeming populations. What China wants is not emigration, but a proper organisation for the equable distribution of the population. In China proper, particularly in those places which were the seats of the Taiping rebellion, much land has gone out of cultivation, while in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan there are immense tracts of country which have never felt the touch of the husbandman.

Not only for economical, but for military reasons, the colonisation of these immense outlying territories has become indispensable. And recognising this the Imperial Government have of late been encouraging a centrifugal movement of the population in certain thickly inhabited portions of the Empire. But the occupation of waste lands is not the only agency to absorb any overflow of population which may exist in certain provinces. Another and a more permanent one will consist in the demand which will soon be afforded by the establishment of manufactures, the opening of mines, and the introduction of railways. The number of hands which these industries will employ can only be conceived when we remember that hitherto they have contributed nothing to the support of the country, and that were they developed to only a tithe of the extent to which they exist in Belgium and England, amongst a population of 300 millions, the number of mouths they would feed would be enormous. This consideration will explain the indifference with which the Chinese Government have received the advances which at different times and by various Powers have been made to induce China to take an active part in promoting emigration and engagements for the supply of labour. But even had these reasons not existed, the outrageous treatment which Chinese subjects have received, and in some countries continue to receive, would have made the Imperial Government chary of encouraging their people to resort to lands where legislation seems only to be made a scourge for their especial benefit, and where justice and international comity exist for everybody, bond and free, except the men of Han. Were it not for the one-sided manner in which in some of these countries the law is administered, one might think, from their benevolent dispensation with the *lex talionis*, that the millennium was at hand there. There is no question of an eye for an eye, or a tooth for a tooth, excepting when the unfortunate offender belongs to the nation of the almond eye.

If anyone should consider this language is too strong, he must be strangely ignorant of the outrages committed on Chinese, and of the exceptional enactments directed against them, to which the Press and the Statute-book have so often borne testimony within the last three or four years. But, to render justice where justice is due, a disposition has of late been manifested by foreign Governments to give Chinese adequate protection against the rowdy elements of their population, and to recognise the right of Chinese subjects to the same immunities as those which by the law of nations are accorded to the subjects of other Powers. The United States Government on a recent occasion energetically suppressed a hostile movement directed against Chinese, and awarded to them compensation for the losses to which they had been subjected. But if neither a spirit of aggression, springing from and nurtured by the consciousness of returning strength, nor the necessity of an outlet for a surplus population, is likely to endanger the good relations which now exist between China and the Treaty Powers, is it equally certain that a desire on the part of China to wipe out her defeats is not to be dreaded? Such was not the opinion of many who watched the course of events during the Franco-Chinese struggle for the possession of Tonquin. On every side we used them to hear it said, even in circles which took the Chinese side, that it would be disastrous to foreign relations should France not emerge from it completely triumphant. Success, it was maintained, would intoxicate the Chinese, make them overbearing and impossible to deal with. But has this been the case?

China laughed to scorn the demands of France for an indemnity, exacted the restoration of her invaded territory, and made peace in the hour of victory. Did this make China proud? Yes, proud with a just pride. Did it change her bearing, or make her unconciliating in her intercourse with the foreign powers? No. At no time since her intercourse with the West commenced have her relations with the Treaty Powers, and more particularly with England, been so sincerely friendly. At no time have their just demands been received with such consideration, and examined with such an honest desire to find in them grounds for an arrangement. China will continue the policy of moderation and conciliation which had led to this happy result. No memory of her reverses will lead her to depart from it, for she is not one of those Powers which cannot bear their misfortunes without sulking. What nation has not had its Cannæ? Answer: Sadowa, Lissa, and Sedan. China has had hers, but she is not of opinion that it is only with blood that the stain of blood can be wiped out. The stain of defeat lies in the weakness and mistakes which led to it. These recovered

from and corrected, and its invulnerability recognised, a nation has already reburnished and restored the gilding of its escutcheon.

Though China may not yet have attained a position of perfect security, she is rapidly approaching it. Great efforts are being made to fortify her coast and create a strong and really efficient navy. To China a powerful navy is indispensable. In 1860 she first became aware of this, and set about founding one. The assistance of England was invoked, and the nucleus of a fleet was obtained, which, under the direction of Admiral Sir Sherrard Osborn, one of the most distinguished officers of the Royal Navy, would long ere now have placed China beyond anything save a serious attack by a first-class naval Power, had it not been for the jealousies and intrigues which caused it to be disbanded as soon as formed. Twice since 1860 China has had to lament this as a national misfortune, for twice since then she has had to submit to occupations of her territory, which the development of that fleet would have rendered difficult, if not impossible.

China will steadily proceed with her coast defences and the organisation and development of her army and navy, without, for the present, directing her attention either to the introduction of railways, or to any of the other subjects of internal economy which, under the altered circumstances of the times, may be necessary, and which she feels to be necessary; for, unlike Turkey, she will not fall into the mistake of thinking that when she has got a few ships and a few soldiers licked into form, she has done all that is required to maintain her position in the race of nations. The strength of a nation is not in the number of the soldiers it can arm and send forth to battle, but in the toiling millions that stay at home to prepare and provide the sinews of war. The soldiers are but the outer crust, the mailed armour of a nation, whilst the people are the living heart that animates and upholds it. Turkey did not see this, though it did not escape the keener vision of that Indian prince who, when looking down on the little British force opposed to him, exclaimed. "It is not the soldiers before me whom I fear, but the people behind them—the myriads who toil and spin on the other side of the Black Water."

It is not the object of this paper to indicate or shadow forth the reforms which it may be advisable to make in the internal administration of China. The changes which may have to be made when China comes to set her house in order can only profitably be discussed when she feels she has thoroughly overhauled, and can rely on, the bolts and bars she is now applying to her doors. It is otherwise with her foreign policy. Of the storms which ever and again trouble the political world, no nation is more master than it is of those which, from time to time, sweep over its physical horizon. Events must be encountered as they arise, and fortunate is the nation that is always prepared for them, and always ready to "take occasion by the hand." The general line of China's foreign policy is, for the immediate future, clearly traced out. It will be directed to extending and improving her relations with the Treaty Powers, to the amelioration of the condition of her subjects residing in foreign parts, to the placing on a less equivocal footing the position of her feudatories, as regards the suzerain power, to the revision of the treaties, in a sense more in accordance with the place which China holds as a great Asiatic Power. The outrageous treatment to which Chinese subjects residing in some foreign countries have been subjected has been as disgraceful to the Governments in whose jurisdiction it was perpetrated as to the Government whose indifference to the sufferings of its subjects residing abroad invited it. A commission has recently been appointed to visit and report on the condition of Chinese subjects in foreign countries, and it is hoped that this proof of the interest which the Imperial Government has commenced to take in the welfare of foreign going subjects will suffice to ensure their receiving in the future the treatment which by the law of nations and the dictates of humanity is due from civilised nations to the stranger living within their gates.

The arrangements for the government of her vassal States, which, until the steamer and the telegraph brought the East and the West so near, had been found sufficient, having on different occasions of late led to misunderstandings between China and foreign Powers, and to the loss of some of the most important of her possessions, China, to save the rest, has decided on exercising a more effective supervision on the acts of her vassal princes, and of accepting a larger responsibility for them than heretofore. The Warden of the Marches is now abroad, looking to the security of China's outlying provinces—of Korea, Thibet, and Chinese Turkestan. Henceforth, any hostile movements against these countries, or any interference with their affairs, will be viewed at Peking as a declaration, on the part of the Power committing it, of a desire to discontinue its friendly relations with the Chinese Government.

It is easier to forget a defeat than the condition of things resulting from it: the blow, than the constant galling of the girth. Any soreness which China may have experienced on account of events in 1860 has been healed over and forgotten long ago, but it is otherwise with the treaties which were then imposed on her. She had then to agree to conditions and give up vestiges of sovereignty which no independent nation can continue to agree to, and lie out of, without an attempt to change the one and recover the other. The humiliating conditions imposed on Russia with regard to the Black Sea in 1856 had to be cancelled by the Treaty of London in 1871.

In the alienation of sovereign dominion over that part of her territory comprised in foreign settlements at the treaty ports, as well as in some other respects, China feels that the treaties impose on her a condition of things which, in order to avoid the evils they have led to in other countries, will oblige her to denounce these treaties on the expiry of the present decennial period. China is not ignorant of difficulties in which this action may involve her, but she is resolved to face them, rather than incur the certainty of some day having to

encounter greater ones; evils similar to those which have led to the Land of the Fellah concerning nobody so little as the Khedive.

It behoves China, and all the Asiatic countries in the same position, to sink the petty jealousies which divide the East from the East, by even more than the East is separated from the West, and combine in an attempt to have their foreign relations based on treaties rather than on capitulations.

In her efforts to eliminate from the treaties such articles as impede her development, and wound her just susceptibilities, without conferring on the other contracting parties any real advantages, China will surely and leisurely proceed to diplomitic action. The world is not so near its end that she need hurry, nor the circles of the sun so nearly done that she will not have time to play the *rôle* assigned her in the work of nations.

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai.
Feb. 23, 1887

—

J.D. Kennedy
Consul Gen.

Despatch No. 81
Enclosure 1

013

St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 31 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 82 } February 24th 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Kennedy Consul General, to the ~~Legation at Peking.~~ State Department.

Subject: Marshall salary account.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges despatch N° 31.

Acknowledge rec'd

No. 82

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 24th 1887

Hon. Jno. O. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Refering to your despatch No. 31. I have the honor to inclose herewith a Certificate signed by Mr. G. A. Schofield as Marshal of this Consular Court, which explains itself.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. D. Kennedy

Consul General

Enclosure

No. 1. Marshal's Certificate.

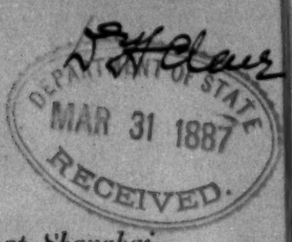
Copy

United States Consulate Genl
Shanghai July 23. 1887.

I hereby certify that I was relieved by Mr. Studenmayer as Marshal of this Consulate General on the 8th day of October 1886, the time of the arrival of his Commission, and I again assumed charge of said office on the 13th of November 1886 signing a Salary Voucher in full for the Marshals Salary fourth quarter 1886, having made arrangement with Mr. Studenmayer.

J. A. Hufeldt
Marshal.

Original sent & with
Vouchers & Fifth Quarter
April 5. 1887.
JM



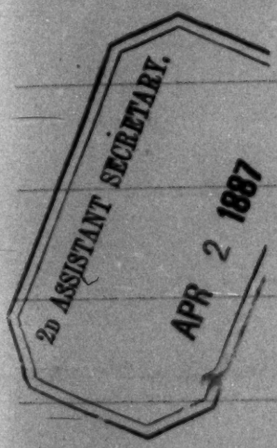
No. 83 February 24th 1887 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Kennedy. Consul General. to the State Department. ~~Legation at Peking.~~

Subject: Acknowledging dispatches.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Requests instructions as to Nos 54, 55 and 57.



all these attended to before receipt of this.

83

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 24th 1887

Jas L. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

I have the honor to acknowledge the following instructions from the Department.

No. 29. dated January 7th 1887

No. 30. " " 11th "

No. 31. " " 15th "

I am waiting the Department's instruction relative to inquiries made in my Nos. 54 55 and 57

I beg to respectfully request an early instruction respecting the question of taking Consular circuits to the United States as explained in my No. 57 of December 3rd last

least be given as it is a matter I am constantly asked to decide, and certain Parties are delaying their return to America on a visit, until the Departments is received.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. D. Kenny
Brevet General